HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 82— BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 7 1927 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.**

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 9 Apr. | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 16 ,, | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,602 |
| 23 ,, | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 30 ,, | MOOLTANx .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 May | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA * .. | 10,940 |
| 21 ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 28 ,, | DELTA .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 4 June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA * .. | 10,918 |
| 18 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 25 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x .. | 15,993 |
| 2 July | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 9 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA * .. | 10,902 |
| 16 ,, | MALWAx .. | | 10,940 |
| 23 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MONGOLIAx .. | 16,504 |
| 30 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 6thAug. | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA .. | 11,120 |
| 13 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11 430 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTAN .. | 20,847 |
| 27 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7 95 2 |

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea ..... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about, | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 14th April | MARGHA ... | 8,258 |
| 12th May | DUMAIA .. | 8,441 |
| 7th July | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 21st ,, | MERKARA .. | 8,285 |

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

| 1927 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12th April | NYANZA .. | China & Japan |
| | MOLDAVIA .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 28th ,, | NALDERA .. | For Australia. |
| 7th June | NELLORE .. | China & Japan |
| | CATHAY .. | At Colombo for Australia. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1927 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th April | VARELA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 11th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar ports. |
| 13th ,, | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa. |
| 13th ,, | BARPETA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moji Maru .. | 3757 | 24 ,, | 8 April. |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 31 ,, | 11 ,, |
| Akita Maru .. | 3817 | 7 April | 16 ,, |
| Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 14 ,, | 20 ,, |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 29 ,, | 12 May |

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
### O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Shiraha Maru .. | 20th Mar. | 3rd April |
| Shinnoh Maru .. | 2nd April | 12th ,, |
| Shunko Maru .. | 10th ,, | 20th ,, |
| Sumatra Maru .. | 22nd ,, | 3rd May |

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHAMA, Manager,
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

## The Bombay Chronicle

### BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

| | Local | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. | Rs. 20 | Rs. 25 |
| 6 Months .. | Rs. 10 | Rs. 12.8 |
| 3 Months .. | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6.4 |
| 1 Month .. | Rs. 1-14 | Rs. 2-4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 3/8 | Rs. 4 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

### AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

### AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

### CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Just 10 Annas.

*Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

### ACHES AND PAINS

BUY THE BEST

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, .. .. BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

| Valuation. | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 1917 | Rs 11,532 |
| Second | 1920 | Rs 27,737 |
| Third | 1923 | Rs 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

### ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

### National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

*For all Particulars and forms apply to:—*
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
*Head Office:* 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

## INSURANCE

### NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income in 1925 .. Rs. 16,46 000.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

*APPLY TO:*—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

### INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

### THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

*For particulars Apply to :—*
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

# THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE 30th APRIL, 1927.

*A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies (Punjab) under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.*

# THE PUNJAB PULP AND PAPER MILLS, Ltd.,

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

**AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - Rs. 50,00,000**
(equivalent at 1s. 6d. per rupee £37,000)

Divided into 500,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

**AUTHORISED DEBENTURE CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - Rs. 30,00,000**
(equivalent at 1s. 6d. per rupee £225,000)

In 6,000 First Mortgage Debentures of Rs. 500 each to be issued as and when required.

## ISSUE OF SHARES

Of the above shares 65,000 equal to Rs. 6,50,000 are to be issued to the Vendors credited as fully paid up of which 35,000 Shares become the property of the Sirmoor and Kalsia States in exchange for permanent Royalty Free concessions. 30,000 Shares equal to Rs. 3,00,000 will be reserved for subscription at par by the Kalsia States, and 20,000 Shares equal to Rs. 2,00,000 (at 1s. 6d. per rupee £15,000) are reserved for subscription in London.

**Of the remainder The Foundation Company Limited and their friends have made application for 165,000 Shares equal to Rs. 16,50,000 (at 1s. 6d. exchange = £123,750) leaving a balance of**

## 220,000 SHARES OF Rs. 10 EACH

Which are now offered for subscription, payable as follows :—

**Rs. 2-8 per Share on Application** | **Rs. 2-8 per Share on 1st June, 1927**
**Rs. 2-8 „ „ on Allotment** | **Rs. 2-8 „ „ on 1st August, 1927**

**DIRECTORS:**

1. SIR W. L. CAREY, 9, Clive Street, Calcutta, Merchant, late Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, late Director of the Imperial Bank of India, late President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, etc.
2. LALA KASHIRAM, 14, Beadon Road, Lahore, Merchant.
3. W. P. DANIEL, Esq., 9, Clive Street, Calcutta, Chartered Accountant, late partner of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co., Calcutta.
4. S. S. HODSON, Esq., Royal Insurance Buildings, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Solicitor, partner of Messrs. Sanderson & Co., Calcutta.
5. W. P. O'COCK, Esq., partner of Messrs. Reed Ward & Co., Calcutta, Stock Brokers.
6. RAI RAMESWAR NATHANY BAHADUR, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, Stock Broker.
7. } The Board will be completed by the inclusion of technical and financial interests
8. } and representatives of the subscribing States.

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.**

*Proposed Members:*

1. } To be nominated by the shareholders after flotation in accordance with the
2. } Articles of Association. At least one should be a well-known paper-
3. } making expert.

**SOLICITORS:**
SANDERSON & CO., Royal Insurance Buildings, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

**BANKERS:**
THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, Calcutta and Lahore.
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED, 101/1, Clive Street, Calcutta, Bombay and London.

**BROKERS:**
JOHN STONE & CO., 27, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
REED WARD & CO., Calcutta.

**AUDITORS:**
PRICE, WATERHOUSE, PEAT & CO., Clive Buildings, Calcutta, Chartered Accountants.

**SECRETARIES AND REGISTERED OFFICE:**
CAREY & CO., LIMITED, 14, Beadon Road, Lahore.

**LONDON SECRETARY:**
JOHN GASKIN, A. C. A., Aldwych House, London, W.C.2.

## PROSPECTUS.

**OBJECTS OF COMPANY—CONCESSIONS AND MILL SITE**—The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association and, in particular, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in pulp and paper of all kinds and articles of all kinds in the manufacture of which pulp or paper is used.

It is intended that the Company shall erect and equip a paper mill in the Punjab, and shall obtain supplies of Sabai (Bhabbar) grass and other raw materials from certain areas in the Punjab and the Sirmoor State, and the Kalsia State, under concessions granted by the Government of the Punjab and those States, which concessions will be purchased from the present holder, the Punjab Paper Mills Co., Ltd. The Indian Tariff Board, in reporting to the Government of India in 1925 regarding the grant of protection to paper and paper pulp industries in India, intimated that the conditions are most favourable for the manufacture, in this locality, of paper from Sabai grass. From the recent expert report given below of Mr. W. Adamson, of Messrs. Charles Walmsley and Co., Ltd., Bury, Manchester, it appears that the raw materials obtainable are of first rate quality and will be fully sufficient for all the requirements of the Mill.

Its site is at Jagadhri, near Saharanpur, on the banks of the Western Jumna Canal and adjacent to the Railway Station on the North Western Railway main line between Saharanpur and Ambala. It thus has easy access to the railway; and it is also conveniently placed for the collection by road of Sabai grass and straw, which will be procurable at a distance of not more than 20 to 30 miles in each direction, while transport will also be available by means of the Canal. This is also a first-class labour centre.

Mr. W. Adamson reports that full supplies of water of excellent quality for paper-making will be obtainable from the Canal free of cost in accordance with an arrangement recently arrived at with the Punjab Government; and Mr. A. H. Collinson, C.B.E., M. Inst. C. E., has reported that water can also be obtained by means of an artesian well on the site, an abundant supply of pure water having been found in the immediate neighbourhood by this means, the supply from which has been analysed and proved to be in every way suitable.

The Punjab Government are interested in the establishment of this new industry in the Province and desire to give it all reasonable facilities to start operations in favourable conditions. In view of the advantage to the Province likely to accrue from the utilization by the Mill of local products and the scope for employment of labour in the collection and transport of raw material and the manufacturing process, they have promised subject to the approval of the Legislature to examine the question of affording assistance in the matter of the provision of a site, road communications and water supply.

**MILL.**—The Foundation Co., Ltd., London, have contracted for the complete erection and equipment of the Mill in accordance with specifications already prepared, and have undertaken to have the Mill ready to be put into operation within twelve months of the commencement of the work.

The normal capacity of the Mill will be 7,000 tons of finished white printing and writing paper per annum and 500 tons of wrappers.

The equipment of the Mill will include the most up-to-date machinery for paper-making with electric drive, electrolytic plant for bleach and caustic lime calcining plant, soda recovery house, etc., including ample storage accommodation for raw materials. This equipment will put the Mill in a most advantageous position in regard to both quality and cost as compared with existing Mills, and this and the favourable situation of the Mill should always enable it to compete with imported paper, even under the most difficult conditions.

**MARKETS.**—The last annual returns given in the report of the Indian Tariff Board above referred to show a consumption of 44,000 tons of the classes of paper it is proposed to manufacture; of these 20,000 tons were imported. Inasmuch as the recommendation of the Tariff Board to increase the duty has been acted upon and in consequence existing mills are working to full capacity and unable to meet market requirements it is anticipated that the competition of imported paper will be overcome by Indian paper as the capacity for its production increases. The position and prospects of the Industry appear to have definitely improved to the point of it becoming again a dividend paying industry.

Apart from this, the outturn of the Mill is likely to be absorbed in the neighbourhood, which includes the important Government centres of Delhi and Lahore and which has an estimated market for 11,000 tons of paper of the classes proposed to be made.

The Directors on enquiry are informed by the Punjab Government that they are prepared to give preference to the manufactures of the Mill, for their requirements on equal conditions as to quality and price with others.

The Mill will be about 500 miles distant from the paper mills existing at Lucknow and 850 miles distant from Raniganj. The approximate distance from the port of import of Karachi will be 900 miles and from the ports of Calcutta and Bombay respectively 1,000 miles.

An additional point which would make it seem that the present is a good time to erect such a factory is that the general tendency of paper prices in the world is to rise rather than to fall owing to the gradually increasing scarcity of raw materials in the shape of pulp wood.

In India itself the spread of education, the expansion of Railways, the increase of representative Government and the furthering of industries, may all be considered reasons for anticipating greater demands in this country in the near future for papers of the classes proposed to be made.

**PROTECTIVE DUTY AND TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The Government of India, acting upon the Report of the Indian Tariff Board, have imposed a specific duty of 1 anna per lb., i.e., Rs. 140 (£10 10s. 0d.) per ton, on all imported paper of the class which it is proposed to manufacture.

The following are extracts from Tariff Board Report (having reference to the Punjab Paper Mills Company Limited):—

Paragraph 126. Referring to the necessity for a Protective Tariff—"The only chance of a new development is that the Punjab Paper Mills Company might be able to raise capital for the erection of a Mill near Saharanpur where the conditions are more favourable for the manufacture of paper out of Sabai grass than anywhere else in India." (N. B.—Jagadhri is near Saharanpur.)

Paragraph 128. "But a Mill erected near Saharanpur would have an advantage of Rs. 75 a ton in the cost of grass. The evidence leads us to think that the manufacture of paper out of Sabai grass would not be possible in any other region in India under a system of absolute free trade."

Paragraph 131. "The paper industry in so far as it is dependent on the use of Sabai grass, will never be able to dispense with protection, save in one locality in India, where the conditions are exceptionally favourable."

Paragraph 145. "There is one locality where a grass mill could produce paper cheaply and command an important market. It would be unfair to the Punjab Paper Mills Company to grant a subsidy to one of its competitors, when paper can be probably made as cheaply from Sabai grass at Saharanpur as it can from bamboo at Cuttack."

Paragraph 157. "It is possible, however, that the duties may facilitate the raising of capital by the Punjab Paper Mills Company for their projected Mill near Saharanpur, and also perhaps by others for the manufacture of bamboo pulp near Cuttack. If this came about there would be no cause for regret for the natural conditions are apparently more favourable to cheap production in these two places than anywhere else in India."

**MANAGEMENT.**—The business of the Company will be managed by the Secretaries under the general supervision of the Directors. The first Secretaries are to be the private company. Carey and Co., Limited of which Sir W. L. Carey is a principal member and director. The entire duties of management will be performed by the Secretaries at a remuneration of Rs. 3,000 per mensem and a commission of 10 per cent. on the net profits of the Company.

The Mill will be worked by a competent management and staff of experienced paper-making and Engineering experts engaged in England with the assistance of the home technical advisers to the Company and with Indian assistants engaged locally. The Secretaries are to be reimbursed all their expenditure in connection with the business and affairs of the Company.

**ESTIMATE OF CAPITAL COST.**—It is estimated that the mill complete including land and buildings will be handed over to the Company in running order for Rs. 63,05,333.

**ESTIMATE OF MANUFACTURING COSTS.**—Mr. W. Adamson, a Director of Messrs. Chas Walmsley and Co., Ltd., the eminent papermill experts, reports as follows:—

"With reference to the proposed Jagadhri Paper Mill to be erected by the Punjab Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, I beg to certify that I have carefully and fully examined the whole project on the site.

I am of opinion after most carefully going into possible costs on the spot that it should be possible with a modern plant such as is proposed to manufacture 7,000 tons of the classes of paper required by the Indian market of first-class quality at a total all-in cost, including depreciation, income tax, management and office and finance charges, not exceeding Rs. 360 per ton (say 2.57 annas per lb. at 1|6—2.89 pence).

From my own investigations, and from subsequent reports, I am able to say that the supply of first-class Sabai grass and first quality wheat and barely straw are ample for the above output, with a good margin, within 25 to 30 miles radius of the proposed mill site, by road collection."

Based on the above the Directors are advised and they agree, that a total figure of Rs. 400 per ton is a safe calculation for all-in cost to cover mill-costs, management cost and commissions, bank and finance charges, depreciation, and taxation. and the following calculation of net profit is based on this figure:—

**ESTIMATED PROFITS.**—The following returns may be anticipated for an output of 7,000 tons per year at the undermentioned selling prices, with cost of production at Rs. 400 per ton:—

| Selling Price. | Net profit. | Percentage on ordinary Capital after providing for Interest and Sinking Fund on a 30 Lac Debentures. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 560 per ton equals 4 annas per lb. | 11,20,000 | 16 per cent. |
| Rs. 630 per ton equals 4-1|2 annas per lb. | 16,10,000 | 26 per cent. |

Note.—The Punjab current market price in December 1926 was 4-1|2 to 5 annas per lb. Bombay Continental prices on 17th January for similar grades were from £25|8|- to £33|9|- per ton c.i.f. including commission which @ 1|6 exchange with Bombay charges and one anna per lb. duty, make the prices for chief competition articles range from 3-1|2 to 4-1|2 annas per lb. in Bombay. Rail freight to up-country on the lowest basis for full wagon loads, plus local Agency charges for finance, costs from 6 to 9 pies per lb. more to our markets. The Directors' information from Bombay is that the tendency of prices is to go rather higher than otherwise.

**PURCHASE OF CONCESSIONS.**—The Concessions above referred to will be purchased from the Punjab Paper Mills Co. Ltd., to go into liquidation, whose registered office is at 14, Beadon Road, Lahore. Part of the consideration for the purchase will be the sum of Rs. 6,50,000 which will be satisfied by the allotment of 65,000 shares of Rs. 10 each credited as fully paid up to the liquidator of the Punjab Paper Mills Co., Ltd., or his nominees. Out of the above sum 20,000 shares of Rs. 2 lakhs to Sirmoor State and 15,000 shares of Rs. 1,50,000 to Kalsia State will be allotted in payment of perpetual grass concessions free of Royalty. As further part of the consideration, the Company will pay or discharge all the liabilities of the Punjab Paper Mills Co., Ltd., which are estimated to amount to Rs. 95,000 (now being audited by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co.).

**MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.**—The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is fixed by the Articles of Association at 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

**PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.**—The Company is to pay the preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and floating of the Company and the estimated amount of such preliminary expenses is Rs. 25,000.

**PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS.**—The following Contracts will be entered into:—

(a) Agreement between the Punjab Paper Mills Company, Limited, in liquidation and this Company for the sale and purchase of the said concessions.

(b) Agreement between the Company and the Foundation Company, Limited, London, in relation to the erection and equipment of the said mill.

(c) Agreement between the Company and Carey & Co., Limited, in relation to the appointment of the latter as Secretaries of the Company.

The following further Contracts have been entered into:—

(d) Agreement dated the 10th December, 1926, between the Punjab Paper Mills Company, Limited, and Sir W. L. Carey providing for his participation to the extent of Rupees One Lakh in fully paid shares in the consideration to be paid on the sale of the said concessions, as above referred to.

(e) Agreement dated the 28th March, 1927, with the Foundation Company, Limited, by which that Company agrees to subscribe for 110,000 Shares.

(f) Underwriting contract dated the 21st March, 1927, with Pahlad Das and Bhagwan Das.

(g) Underwriting contract dated the 21st March, 1927, with Pahlad Das and Bhagwan Das.

(h) Underwriting contract dated the 21st March, 1927, with Buldeodas Rameswar.

**UNDERWRITING.**—Out of the Shares now offered for subscription 70,000 have been underwritten for commissions amounting in all to Rs. 35,000.

Commissions amounting in all to Rs. 55,000 are payable to the Foundation Company, Limited, for subscribing for 110,000 Shares of the Company.

**QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.**—The Articles of Association provide as follows:—

"The qualification of every Director shall be the holding of shares of the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 2,500. Except as regards the first Directors, no person shall be eligible as a Director unless he shall have held his qualification for at least three months prior to his appointment.

Each Director shall be paid out of the funds of the Company as remuneration for his services the sum of Rs. 64 for every meeting of the Directors at which he shall be present in person or by proxy. Each Director shall also be entitled to be paid the first class travelling expenses in India and reasonable hotel expenses (limited to a stay of two days) incurred in consequence of his attendance or at any meeting of the Directors.

If any Director shall be appointed to advise the Directors or the Secretaries as an expert or be called upon to perform extra services or to go or reside abroad or make special exertions for any of the purposes of the Company, the Directors may pay to such Director such special remuneration as the Directors think fit, which remuneration may be in the form of either salary, commission, or a lump sum, and may either be in addition to or in substitution for the remuneration mentioned in the last preceding clause."

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—The Articles of Association provide as follows:—

"There shall be an Advisory Committee in the United Kingdom consisting of such persons as shall from time to time be nominated in that behalf by the holders for the time being of a majority of the issued shares of the Company.

There shall be paid to the Advisory Committee such remuneration for their services as shall from time to time be determined by the Company in General Meeting."

**INTEREST OF DIRECTORS.**—Sir W. L. Carey is interested in the promotion of the Company in that he will receive fully paid shares of the nominal value of Rupees One Lakh under the agreement referred to above. He is a shareholder and director of the Secretaries. It is proposed that Sir W. L. Carey shall be appointed expert of the Company on terms to be approved by the Company in General Meeting. Lala Kashiram is interested as one of the shareholders and the principal creditor of the old company and also as a shareholder and director of the Secretaries. Rai Rameswar Nathany Bahadur is interested as a partner of Buldeo Dass Rameswar, who have underwritten 20,000 Shares. Mr. Hodson is a partner of Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Company's Solicitors.

**INSPECTION.**—Copies of the reports of Mr. A. H. Collinson and Mr. W. Adamson and copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the concessions and contracts above referred to can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company or at the office of the Solicitors to the Company, 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, or at the office of Mr. John Gaskin, A.C.A., Aldwych House, London W.C.2., at any time during business hours.

**APPLICATIONS.**—Applications for shares should be made on the forms accompanying the Prospectus and sent either to The Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta and Lahore or to Lloyds Bank, Limited, at Calcutta.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a remittance of the amount payable on application for the shares applied for, namely, Rs. 2-8-0 per share

If in case of an application for shares no allotment is made, the whole of the amount remitted will be returned; and if the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the amount remitted will be applied in or towards satisfaction of the amount payable on allotment, and any surplus will be returned. Failure to pay any sum payable on allotment in respect of any shares will render the amount paid on application liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and Application Forms may be obtained from the Company's Bankers, Solicitors or Secretaries.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is printed in the fold of the Prospectus and forms part of it.

Dated 2nd April, 1927.

## APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

## THE PUNJAB PULP and PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

## ISSUE OF 220,000 SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH.

*To the Directors of*
THE PUNJAB PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to your Bankers the sum of Rs._____, being a deposit of Rs. 2-8 per Share payable on application, for_____ Shares of Rs. 10 each in the above-named Company, I/we request that you will allot to me/us that number of Shares, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me/us upon the terms of the Prospectus dated the 2nd April, 1927, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and to pay the further instalments of Rs. 2-8 per Share on allotment, Rs. 2-8 on the 1st June and Rs. 2-8 on the 1st August, 1927 and I/we authorise you to register me/us as the holder (s) of such Shares.

*Signature* _____

*Full Name* _____

*Address* _____

_____

*Occupation* _____

(A lady should state whether she is a spinster, or married, or a widow.)

*Dated* _____, 1927.

**This Form should be filled in and forwarded, with a remittance of Rs. 2-8 per Share applied for, to The Imperial Bank of India, at 3, Strand Road (South), Calcutta or The Mall, Lahore, or to Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., 101-1 Clive Street, Calcutta, or at Bombay.**

*Cheques or drafts should be made payable to either of the above Banks and should be crossed.*

No formal receipt will be issued by the Bank, but the Company will forward an acknowledgment in due course, either by Allotment Letter or by return of the deposit. Applicants who remit notes by post will receive an interim acknowledgment from the Banks.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

# CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Hindu graduate, experienced in business for Africa. Apply with testimonials to Nanji Kalidas, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

R168

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.

A R159

## PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—WHITE PATCHES ON BODY—The Infallible REMEDY to root out the LEUCO-GERMS from the system: Working miracles every day, saved thousands of sufferers from despair: Every Case successful without a single failure: The Price paid will be refunded if it fails: Charges in advance from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 according to the size and numbers of the Patches: Daily Reports of success free on application with two anna stamp for Postage: Samples for a Rupee size Patch Rs. 2. DR. DRUART, BEHALA, CALCUTTA.

P R169.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO LOVE, Matrimony, Girlhood, Manhood Womanhood. Price 2-8-0 each. List free. Apply YALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.

L R163

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.—The next GRADUATESHIP and ASSOCIATE-MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS will be held in Bombay on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th, 7th and 8th July, 1927. Applications must reach the undersigned before Saturday, the 7th May, 1927. Syllabus, application forms—two annas each, question papers of previous examinations—Re. 1-4-0 each exam. R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.

M 28367

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.

M R3679

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

ANNOUNCE that as from the 7th instant the price of

SHELL PETROL

In the Island of Bombay will be as follows :—

Rs. 1/0/6 per Gallon

For supplies taken from Kerbside Pumps.

Rs. 1/1/6 per Gallon

For supplies taken in cans or barrels.

23404

### NOTICE

SPINNING MILL FOR SALE.

1. UNDER orders from the Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State, tenders are invited for the purchase of the Mahuva Cotton Spinning Mill, situated at Mahuva, with its buildings, bungalows, stores and other property both moveable and immoveable which are within the jurisdiction of the Bhavnagar State.

2. The ground on which the Mill and its buildings stand and its compound is lease-hold ground leased by the Darbar.

3. Those desiring to purchase should sealed tenders to the undersigned. The tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Mahuva Mill" and should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1927.

4. Tenders should be submitted along with a deposit of Rs. 10,000/ ten thousand rupees.

5. The Darbar do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

6. The tenders shall be opened by the PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL immediately after 11-30 a.m. on the 16th April, 1927, when tenderers or their duly authorised agents should be present.

7. On a tender being passed the tenderers shall have to pay as earnest money twenty-five per cent of the amount of his tender.

8. The full amount of the tender shall have to be paid immediately after the proper Conveyance Deed has been signed.

9. All expenses incidental to the sale such as stamp, registration, Darbar's levy known as Choth etc., as also cost of any certified copies of documents etc., which the purchaser may require shall be borne by the purchaser.

10. Arrangements for the inspection of machinery, buildings etc., will be made by the Darbari Supervisor staying on the Mill premises at Mahuva.

BHANUPRASAD D.,
Controller of State Accounts.

Bhavnagar, 1st April, 1927.

28390

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### MATHERAN RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAY CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS.

SPECIAL RATE CIRCULAR NO. 2.

During the ensuing Easter Holidays, Return Tickets will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers from the 8th to the 18th April, 1927, and will be available for the completion of the Return journey upto the midnight of 29th April 1927 from V. T. Bombay, Byculla, and Poona to Matheran at a fare and a half over the Matheran Railway plus two single fares over the G. I. P.

Children above 3 years of age and under 12 years will be charged half the fares.

No refund can be claimed on Tickets purchased, unused or lost.

A. N. MALLIK (Cantab),
General Manager.

General Manager's Office,
Neral 1st April, 1927.

28386

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 4th of April from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang & Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO 2857 of 1925.

Dr. NILKANTH A. PURANDARE ... Plaintiff.

Versus

Bai SUMATIBAI, widow of Kakubhai Ranchhoddas & Ors. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of September, 1926. the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Free-hold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 354 8/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 296, New No. 2010, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 5/7491 and assessed by the Municipality under "O" Ward No. 6518, Street No. 73-75 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Nathu Mulji, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff but now to Keshrinath Dinanath Shroff and on or towards the West by Girgaum Back Road, Cadastral Survey No. 2882, Bhuleshwar Division.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Manilal Kher and Sequeira, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) B. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28245

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

### NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will remain CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th April to THURSDAY, the 5th May, 1927, both days inclusive.

Any change in address should be intimated immediately to avoid inconvenience.

Bombay, 6th April, 1927.

By order of the Board,
B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

28402

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

126, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FURNITURE SALE at 87A, Warden Road, opposite the Battery and next to the Somerset House, on SUN. the 10th day of April, 1927 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address, day and time, very valuable and handsome seasoned wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship, rich engraved glass ware and porcelainware, Reed and Barton's rich plated-yare, dining table and chairs to match, mirror back sideboards, chesterfield, Jacobean, drawing room suites, mirror back Jardineersby Benjamin roll top, large and small writing tables, file cabinet, glass door book cases, electric hall and table lamps, one sweet toned cottage piano by Broadwood White, H. M. V. cabinet gramophone with records (nearly new), one home cinematograph with magic lantern and nine rolls of films, singe and double bedsteads mirror amyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chival glass, cloth and gown presses, Indian carved and old blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobean furniture. Kashmir furniture, hat-stand, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, bird cage, meatsafe, etc., etc., and one "stellite," 4 seater motor car in good running order. the property of D. H. Yates Esqr., M.I.M.E., M.I.S.E. General Manager, John Musgrave and Sons Ltd. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters :—
1 Bath Tub (size 4 feet overall.)
By order of the Concerned :—

A lot of household furniture such as chairs, writing tabes, cabinets, commodes, bedsteads, cycle, typewriter, wash hand basins, dinner wagons, one large iron safe on stand by "Nager" etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred v's-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber-tyred office Shigram
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
On account and risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Suleman Abdul Rahim.
1 "Wolseley" motor car.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHETWADY ROAD (NOW TRIBHOVAN ROAD BOMBAY.

Under instructions of Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Anandrao Gajanan Pradhan and pursuant to the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th July, 1925 and made between the said Anandrao Gajanan Pradhan of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4-20 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece of land (Foras Freehold tenure) together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Khetwadi Road now known as Tribhovan Road on the North side thereof admeasuring about 174 square yards and 1/3 of another square yard bearing Collector's Old No. 75 New No. C/13572 Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. 1F/7386 and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 1898 (4) Street No. 16 and Cadastral Survey No. 1182 of Girgaon Division and bounded on the North by the property of Deonath Govind on the South by the Khetwadi Main Road (also called the Tribhovan Road) on the East by the property of Baba Luxman and on the West by the property of Anandrao Waman Sheth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale appy to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT TEMKER STREET.
SUIT NO. 1802 OF 1925.
Khatizabai widow of Usman Esak and others.
V/s.
Haji Abdul Rehman Essa.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Abdul Rehman Essa, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent order made in the above suit on the 26th day of July 1926, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 11th day of April 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of the Temker Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1230 New No. 8395 Old Survey No. 2369 and New Survey No. 3822 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 143 Street No. 36.38 and bounded on the East by the said Temker Street on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by the house of Haji Abdulla Haji Aboo Sattar and on the South by the house of Haji Aba Haji Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs, Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co; Solicitors, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

### MEHTA & CO.

(On Government G.I.P. Ry. List.)

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNCLAIMED PARCELS and LUGGAGE will be sold by public auction by undersigned on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria Terminus under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 consisting of bicycle, new empty trunks, aerated water, essences and accessories, saddlery, Indian caps, motor accessories and various machinery parts, padlocks scented oils, medicines, books cases of match wood, durries sample of crockery, and alluminium ware, old brass and copper ware, old clothing, boxes and trunks various other articles.

N. B.—Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods will have to be removed at the same.

MEHTA AND CO.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MANGALWADI, GIRGAUM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Ratansey Naranji, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on the premises at Mangalwadi THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned proverty on account and at the risk of Narayan Ganpat Mahimker, Motiram Narayan Mahimker and Chandrakant Narayen Mahimker the last two being minors under the age of 18 years by their duly appointed guardian the said Narayan Ganpat Mahimker, the mortgagors under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 16th day of September, 1925, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground situated at Mangalwadi, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring about 144 square yards or thereabouts bearing new Survey No. 8068 and Cadastral Survey No. 66 (Girgaum Division) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 489 and Street No. 19 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Vishnu Babaji, on or towards the West by vacant ground of Dawoody Borah Cemetery, on or towards the North by the vacant ground of Dawoody Borah Cemetery and on or towards the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

## AMUSEMENTS


First National Pictures
Present
"SWEET DADDIES"
7 Reels
Starring
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY
VERA GORDON
Jack Mulhall and Jobyna Ralston
LAUGHS AND THRILLS GALORE!
One of those wholesome Comedy affairs with a particularly funny twist at the end.
'FELIX LAUGHS IT OFF!'
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME : 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
RICHARD BELL
PRESENTS
THE JOY BELL
A Super-Cabaret Company of a Talented Artists.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre

GAIETY THEATRE
SATURDAY, 9th April at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 10th April at 5 p.m.
LOVERS OF INDIAN MUSIC
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
BY REQUEST
TWO SPECIAL CONCERTS
OF HINDUSTANI and KARNATIC MUSIC
BY
THE WELL-KNOWN INDIAN MUSICIAN
SANGIT RATNA
Prof. Abdul Karim Khan
Book Your Seats Early to avoid disappointment.
Prices : Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by
'Swarajya'
The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a
"MARKET"
for your wares and manufactures in
"SOUTH INDIA"
including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.
For Rates and particulars please write to
*Manager, Swarajya,*
*Broadway, Madra*

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

AMUSEMENTS

THURSDAY 7TH APRIL 1927
AT 9-30 P. M.
MARVELLOUS CONJURING MAGIC PERFORMANCES
BY

The Great Blind Magician
**Prof. L. K. SHAH,**
THE WILLIAM TELL OF INDIA.

Under the Patronage of
THE GRAIN MERCHANTS

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY PUBLIC.
The blind Professor has received universal approbation from the public as well as eminent publicists for his Marvellous Conjuring Magic performances—and has received not less than 105 GOLD MEDALS.
DONT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
PLACE— GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE.
TICKETS :— Extra 4-8-0 First Class 2- 4-0 Third 1-2-0
Orchestra 3-6-0 Second „ 1-12-0 Fourth 0-9-0
HAVE YOUR TICKET FIRST.
MANAGER.



# Important Notice

THE excellent quality of B.S.A. Bicycles has established for these machines a world-wide reputation, and has led other manufacturers to advertise and sell cheaper machines as being "B.S.A. Pattern."

The public are warned that bicycles sold as "B.S.A. Pattern" are not the products of B.S.A. Cycles Limited nor are they in any way connected with genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.

Every genuine factory-built B.S.A. Bicycle bears the Company's Trade Mark, as illustrated, on the steering head, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on all the important parts, such as the cranks, pedals, hubs, seat pillar, etc. The letters "B.S.A." are also incorporated in the design of the chain wheel. Look for these when purchasing a bicycle advertised or sold as a B.S.A.

B.S.A. Bicycles carry the B.S.A. 50 years' guarantee.

This transfer is clearly marked on the steering head of every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on the hubs, pedals, cranks, etc. It is a guarantee of high quality and reliability.

B.S.A. CYCLES LTD. - BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
(Proprietors—The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.)



Mellin's is the one Baby Food on which every mother can rely. It builds firm flesh and sturdy bones, and gives the best start in life a babe can have. Be safe from the first, give

*The Right Start!*

Send this advt. to
WILSON LATHAM & Co. Ltd.
Bombay for Free Sample & booklet
(*Mention Name of Paper*).

**Mellin's Food**
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS.
*Obtainable of all Chemists.*


## SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

### WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £49,355,970 on the 9th inst. as compared with £148,771,775 on the previous Wednesday.

About £281,000 Bar Gold was on offer yesterday in the open market. The Home and Continental Trade absorbed £80,000, India £17,000, and the balance, £184,000, was secured for a "destination not disclosed."

It is of special interest just now to notice that gold has reappeared in the holding of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve. In the return for Feb. 28th last an item of £424,083 was shown as held in London. This amount almost exactly tallies with the amount purchased in the London market during that month for a destination not disclosed."

The following movements of gold to and from hhe Bank of England have been announced:—

| | Received | Withdrawn. |
|---|---|---|
| March 10th | nil | nil. |
| March 11th | nil | £10,000 |
| March 12th | nil | 40,000 |
| March 14th | nil | 12,000 |
| March 15th | z nil | nil |
| March 16th | nil | 5,000 |

The total withdrawn during the week, £67,000, was in sovereigns destined as follow:—Spain £62,000, India £5,000. The net efflude this year now amounts to £731,000, and since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £6,055,000, as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of February last were as follow:—

| | Imports | Exports |
|---|---|---|
| Russia (U S S R) | £30,600 | £ nil |
| Denmark | 401,950 | nil |
| Netherlands | 26,850 | 117,000 |
| France | 51,502 | 214 200 |
| Germany | nil | 252,246 |
| Austria | nil | 82,750 |
| Spain and Canaries | nil | 753,000 |
| Egypt | nil | 76,070 |
| West Africa | 128,873 | 1.205 |
| United States of America | nil | 1,186,000 |
| Central America and West Indies | 913 | nil |
| Various South American countries | 913 | 1,000 |
| Rhodesia | 135,087 | nil |
| Transvaal | 2,454,938 | nil |
| British India | nil | 269,720 |
| Straits Settlements | z nil | 123,240 |
| Australia | 663 | nil |
| Other countries | | 6,871 |
| | £3,234,700 | £3.180,866 |

The Tranvaal gold output for February 1927 amounted to 779,339 fine ounces, as compared with 829,782 fine ounces for January 1927 and 753,924 fine ounces for February 1926.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 9th inst.:—

Imports.

| | |
|---|---|
| Irish Free State | £ 38,000 |
| British South Africa | 839,273 |
| Other countries | 11,630 |
| | £888,903 |

Exports.

| | |
|---|---|
| Germany | £ 20,900 |
| Netherlands | 51,900 |
| Switzerland | 13,600 |
| Spain | 16,000 |
| Austria | 38,500 |
| Egypt | 18,600 |
| U. S. A. | 300,500 |
| British India | 75,005 |
| Straits Settlements | 59,500 |
| Other countries | zz 6,871 |
| | £621,376 |

SILVER.

The market has found a temporary resting place round about the present level of prices. The body of speculative forward business is not nearly so large as it has been of late. This in itself is not favourable to the maintenance of quotations, for, when China, bears have covered—at the moment they are holding out for about 24. 2/4d.—there would be very little resistance left to meet the pressure of freshly produced supplies upon an unwilling market. Indian Bazaar buying orders have been cabled fairly freely but mostly at limits below quotations current here. Fresh Indian bear sales have not been much in evidence in this market, but it is probable that operations have been conducted on the bear tack in the Indian markets hence a certain amount of purchases may take place here for shipment, but if quotations rose to any appreciable extent, the Bazaar probably would not buy outright but sell a similar amount for forward delivery.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 9th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| France | £ 85,172 |
| U. S. A. | 228,835 |
| Mexico | 86,521 |
| Other countries | 2,779 |
| | £403,367 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| British India | £142,992 |
| Other countries | 4,851 |
| | £147,843 |

### VIDYA SAMMELAN AT PATNA.

All-India and Bihar Provincial Vaidya Conference has been decided to be held in Patna on the 16th, 17th and 18th of April, 1927. In connection with the conference, the exhibition of medicinal articles too will be held. It is, therefore, requested that Vaidyas and Hakims who deal in indegenous medicines may send in their exhibits to the Secretary, Exhibition Department, Patna, at an early date.

## J. THOMAS AND CO.'S

### WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

Calcutta, Mar. 30.

Heavy Goods.—A fair general business has been done this week and rates have kept very steady throughout. Towards the close keen interest was shown in Cubans which registered a smart advance in price. The market closes firm.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for April at Rs. 40-12-0 to Rs. 40-8-0; D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for April at Rs. 37-8-0, for July at Rs. 36-8-0; D. W. Flour Bags for April at Rs. 60-0-0; B. Twills for Ready and March at Rs. 48-12-0 to Rs. 49-0-0, for early April at Rs. 49-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready and March at Rs. 55-14-0 to Rs. 55-12-0, for early April at Rs. 55-8-0, for April at Rs. 55-12-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready and March at Rs. 58-0-0 to Rs. 61-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 62-0-0 to Rs. 62-8-0, for July/October at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 62-0-0, for August/October at Rs. 62-8-0, for October/November at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 62-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 60-0-0; for January/March at Rs. 60-0-0; Twill Ore Pockets (28 ozs.) for April at Rs. 39-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6by8) 2 1/2 lbs. for April at Rs. 57-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 56-8-0; Grain sacks (5 lbs.) for May/June at Rs. 113-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready and March at Rs. 48-12-0 to Rs. 49-0-0, for early April at Rs. 49-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready and March at Rs. 55-14-0 to Rs. 55-12-0, for early April at Rs. 55-8-0, for April at Rs. 55-4-0 to Rs. 55-12-0, for April/May at Rs. 55-4-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 50-0-0 to Rs. 51-0-0, for July/October at Rs. 51-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 51-4-0, for September/October at Rs. 50-0-0; Woolpacks for March at Rs. 2-7-6 to Rs. 2-6-9, for April/June at Rs. 2-7-0.

For Burmah and the Straits. Light Cee Bags for April at Rs. 47-0-0; E. Bags for 15th April at Rs. 41-0-0, for Apdil at Rs. 40-12-0 to Rs. 40-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 39-12-0, for May at Rs. 39-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 39-0-0; Hy. Cees for March at Rs. 51-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 49-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 48-0-0; A. Twills for March at Rs. 57-0-0, for September/October at Rs. 58-4-0 to Rs. 57-8-0, for October/March at Rs. 57-0-0, for November/March at Rs. 57-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 56-8-0, for March Rs. 56-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Hy. Cees for October/December at Rs. 49-0-0; B. Twills for Ready and March at Rs. 48-12-0 to Rs. 49-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 49-0-0; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 55-14-0 to Rs. 55-12-0, for April at Rs. 55-4-0 to Rs. 55-12-0.

Hessians.—There has been an upward tendency throughout the week. At the opening there was a strong demand for 40/10 1/2 ozs. for March which quickly advanced to a big premium. There was then some profit-taking by Speculators, both in nine and eleven porters, for near and April/September positions, which caused a slight re-action, and on reports being received at the week-end, of rain over the Jute districts, rates became somewhat easier. There was, however, a quick recovery owing to covering business for near nine porters, and we close with the market firm and considerable interest being shown in the near deliveries by Shippers and forward by the Bazar.

9 Porter for Ready and March at Rs. 15-1-0 to Rs. 15-5-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-8-0, for April at Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-9-0, for April/May at Rs. 15-4-0, for April/June at Rs. 15-2-0 to to Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-8-0, for April/September at Rs. 15-4-0, for May/June at Rs. 15-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 15-4-0, for May/June at Rs. 15-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 15-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-6-0, for October/March at Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 15-2-0 for January/March at Rs. 15-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 14-12-0.

40"—9 ozs. for March at Rs. 16-2-0 to Rs. 16-4-0 basis.

36"—9 ozs. 40" for March at Rs. 16-7-0 basis, for April at Rs. 16-8-0 basis.

Hessian Bags 54" by 27" hd. ex. 40"—8 ozs. for April at Rs. 32-12-0.

40"—10 1/2 ozs. for Ready and March at Rs. 21-3-0 to Rs. 23-0-0 to Rs. 21-8-0 to Rs. 21-14-0.

40"—10 ozs. for ready and March at Rs. 20-11-0 to Rs. 20-14-0 to Rss. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20-15-0.

11 Porters for April at Rs 20-3-0 to Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 20-14-0, for April/June at Rs. 19-13-0 to Rs. 20-5-0 to Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 20-8-0, for May/June at Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 20-6-0, for June/September at Rs. 20-2-0, for July September at Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 19-14-0 to Rs. 20-8-0, for August/December at Rs. 20-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-5-0 to Rs. 19-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 19-4-0.

Wheat Bags (12 ozs.) for Ready at Rs. 24-0-0, for April at Rs. 23-4-0 to Rs. 23-12-0.


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## BULLION.

Bombay, April 6.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 21|6|9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21|7|9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21|8|9.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13|8|3.
Sovereign forward Rs. 13|8|9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 60|12|0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 60|11|0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 60|8|0.

London, April 5.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10 1|4.
Silver ready d. 26-6.
Silver forward d. 26-2.

TONE OF SILVER:—Steady. China was a large buyer at lower rate. Sellers holding back. Market depends upon China.

National Bank Bar Gold 21|11|0.

### SILVER.

Bombay, April 6.

London Market yesterday closed 1/8d. to 3/16d. higher. The tone of the Market was steady. China was a large buyer at lower rates. Sellers were holding back. Market depends upon China. Shanghai Exchange opened steady but later cables showed an easier tone. Our Market to-day opened for Chaitra delivery at Rs. 60/9 but declined to 60/4 on profit taking by local operators. At this level there are signs of less demand for spot silver and with short interest mostly covered, we believe the reaction is likely to go further and would advise buying only in weak Markets. The statistical situation is strong and think it risky to commit on the short side. The close was firm as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | ... | 60 10 0 |
| Chaitra delivery | ... | 60 11 0 |
| Vaishakh delivery | ... | 60 8 0 |

Double options premium.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chaitra | ... | 1 4 0 |
| Vaishakh | ... | 2 4 0 |

### GOLD.

Bombay, April 6.

The Market continues quiet but steady and closed as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready Bar Gold | ... | 21 6 9 |
| Chaitra delivery | ... | 21 7 6 |
| Vaishakh delivery | ... | 21 8 6 |
| Sovereigns ready | ... | 13 8 3 |
| Sovereigns forward | ... | 13 8 6 |
| National Bank Bar | ... | 21 11 0 |

## EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 6.

R. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 29|32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3 16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 1|2.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P Rs. 131 1|2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 140.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175 3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.94.
London—Rome Liras 101.10.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady. Dull.

## LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 6.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1|2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

### LONDON SILVER.

London, April 5.

Silver.—Small China buying.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26 3/8 |
| Forward | 26 1/8 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, April 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:10 1/4

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot 1/7-7/8 | Buyers |
| Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot.. .. 1/8-1/8 | Sellers |
| Pale Crepe, lb Spot 1/7-7/8 | Buyers |
| Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/8-1/8 | Sellers |

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

### LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, April 6.

The linseed Market opened to-day for May delivery at Rs. 10-11-9 and declined on local operators selling and closed at Rs 10-11-0 September delivery opened at Rs. 11-1-9 which closed easy at Rs. 11-0-6 on no demand and increased selling.

The Wheat Market ruled rather steady with a better enquiry from local operators. May delivery opened at Rs. 7-9-0 and closed steady at Rs. 7-9-6 while September improved three fourths of an anna and closed at Rs. 7-11-6.

### PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay April 6.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 5th Inst.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 18,193 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 20,060 | ,, |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 2,313 | ,, |
| Gingellyseeds | 1,201 | ,, |
| Poppyseed | 304 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 3,883 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 5,814 | ,, |
| Rice | 69,773 | ,, |
| Myrabollams | 4,595 | ,, |
| Cottonseed | 2,956 | ,, |
| Mowraseed | 13 | ,, |
| Gram | 5,000 | ,, |
| Joowar | 2,389 | ,, |
| Barley | 1,505 | ,, |
| Bajree | 3,540 | ,, |
| Coal | 2,201 | tons. |

## PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
Muktsar, April 4.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat Har | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| Wheat Bhadon | 4 | 10 | 9 |
| Wheat Asuj | 4 | 11 | 6 |
| Gram Jeth | 3 | 9 | 6 |
| Gram Har | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Rapeseeds Bisakh | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Rapeseeds Jeth | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| Rapeseeds Bhadon | 7 | 15 | 6 |
| Cottonseeds Bisakh | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Cottonseeds Jeth | 3 | 15 | 9 |
| Cottonseeds Bhadon | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| Barley Jeth | 3 | 2 | 0 |

READY.

| Wheat | Gram | Rapeseeds | Cottonseeds | Barley |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 12 | 3\|12 | 7\|4 | | 3\|2 |
| 5\|4 | 3\|14 | 7\|12 | | |

Market arrival:—
Grain ..... 1750 mds.
Rapeseeds ..... 100 mds.
Market condition:—Forward grain and rapeseed rather strong and other cereals are steady.

## DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 6th.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 3 days | Since 1st. September This Year | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. | 146 | 3,05,591 | 2,84,457 |
| Central India .. | 1,955 | 2,60,816 | 3,32,220 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 815 | 1,82,029 | 1,86,834 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 135 | 63,347 | 67,775 |
| Berar .. .. | 857 | 5,25,568 | 4,34,440 |
| Central Provinces | 1,052 | 2,14,447 | 2,24757 |
| Total Oomras.. | 4,960 | 15,51,798 | 15,30,573 |
| Dholera .. .. | 392 | 1,12,873 | 1,81,025 |
| N.W. Provinces .. | 98 | 53,760 | 1,26,968 |
| Rajputana .. | 469 | 39,699 | 86,899 |
| Sind-Punjab .. | 162 | 1,06,731 | 2,39,411 |
| Broach .. .. | 4,990 | 76,238 | 2,89,293 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 2,021 | 50,310 | 36,123 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 575 | 21,821 | 23,106 |
| Cocoanada .. | | 399 | 1,476 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 5,963 | 7,724 |
| Persian .. .. | | 3,375 | 2,367 |
| American.. .. | | 1,27,646 | 1,310 |
| Egyptian and African | | 32 319 | 41,974 |
| Comilla, Burma & Other sorts. | | 51 | 468 |
| Total | 14,067 | 21,82,983 | 25,68,717 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full pressed Bales. | 1st. Sept. to yesterday | 31st March. This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. | 1 885 | 2,15,694 | 3,70,597 |
| Japan & China | 3,700 | 10,74,196 | 12,15,756 |
| Coast Ports .. | 424 | 9,542 | 19,691 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 72,168 | 55,773 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | | 58,519 | 71,677 |
| Total | 6,009 | 14,30,119 | 17,33,494 |

### DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 5
Demand Bills 485.31


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# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.—Small Market Range 7 Points. Rally on reports of Unfavourable Weather. Futures 1 to 4 Higher.

**LOCAL:—Declined on liquidation and short selling. Improved towards close—steady. Liverpool closed barely steady.**

### PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received to-day the following cables:—

New York May highest 14.07 (11-22 a.m.), lowest 14.00 (10-05 a.m.).

Liverpool.—Market improved on reports of unfavourable weather.

Easter Holidays.—Liverpool market will be closed on Friday the 15th, Saturday the 16th and Monday the 18th inst. and will reopen on Tuesday the 19th inst. at 11 a.m. New York market will be closed on Friday the 15th and Saturday the 16th inst.

Summer Time.—English summer time commences from Monday the 11th inst. Cemencing from Monday the 11th inst to Friday the 22nd inst., Liverpool market will remain open until 4-30 p.m.

Messrs. Urmigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 5th inst., as under:—

"Rains encouraged, moderate support."

Messrs. Langley & Co.'s report dated 5th inst. states:—

American.—Prices may work a little lower during the present lull in trade demand, but we cannot consider the position sufficiently bearish to warrant short sales and would rather buy in easy market.

Indian.—In view of the fact that Japan has yet to buy a considerable quantity of Indians, we may expect a renewal of demand from this quarter in the near future and would therefore advise buying at present levels or any futher decline.

### AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled narrow with a range of 7 points. Prices for forward contracts opened unchanged and improved somewhat on reports of unfavourable weather but towards the close market ruled quiet on profit taking. The close was quiet at a rise of 1 to 4 points.

Spot Cotton prices were raised 5 points to 14.85c.

The Liverpool Market opened 4 points lower and declined further on liquidation. Later prices improved on short covering on reports of unfavourable weather and closed steady 1 to 2 points lower spot Cotton prices declined 7 points to 7.75d per lb.

There is no change in the general situation but it can be seen that prices are likely to be influenced by weather reports.

The general sentiment is inclined on the bull side and the market appears ready to respond to unfavourable crop reports.

During the week ending 2nd inst 218,000 Bales were brought into sight, making the total for the season 16,865,000 Bales against 14,895,000 Bales last year at this time. Fort receipts during the week amounted 177,000 Bales, totalling for the season 11,797,000 Bales against 8,636,000 last year.

Exports from America during the week to great Britain were 63,000 Bales. Total up to now stands at 2,202,000 Bales against 1,932,000 Bales same time last year. To the Continent 230,000 Bales, in all upto now 5,135,000 Bales against 3,593,000 last last year. Japan and Canada's export during the week were 43,000 Bales, making a total for the season upto now at 1,590,000 Bales against 1,125,000 Bales same period last year. During the last week the total export from America is figured at 336,000 Bales, showing total exports this season upto 2nd inst at 8,927,000 Bales against 6,650,000 Bales last year this time. Thus it can b seen that export from America is heavier by 2,177,000 Bales than last year.

World's spinners takings of American Cotton during the week are reported 366,000 Bales making a total upto now 12,908,000 Bales against 11,694,000 Bales last year during the same period.

Visible supply at American Ports now stands at 2,384,000 Bales against 1,137,000 last year. At interior markets it stands at 983,000 Bales against 1,677,000 Bales while in Europe the visible supply is estimated to be 2,930,000 Bales against 1,527,000 Bales last year at this time. The decrease during the week is considered to be 111,000 bales. Looking to the statistical position it appears that while the visible supply is lessening as usual at this period of the season, the stocks of Cotton are heavier everywhere except the interior markets of America. Spinners takings are still heavier but the latest indications point to smaller figures. Many authorities believe in a consumption figure of 16 1/2 to 17 million Bales and it is to be seen whether this figure will be reached. As long as crop prospects continue favourable we do not look for any heavy trade buying.

### LOCAL MARKETS.

Following a small rise of 1 to 3 points in New York futures, the local Market opened for Broach A/M delivery at 284. General sentiment continues bearish and in the absence of buying orders, prices declined on heavy liquidation by Bulls and some short selling. The few bullish operators who have interest in the market have shown rather more incination to realise their profits and to stand by for the time being especially so in view of less demand for ready Cotton either by Mills or exporters. Great doubts exist concerning the acreage question for the coming American Crop. Political news from China are far from encouragement as some Japanese Firms are constantly selling in forward contracts. However there are some well informed firms who look for renewal of demand from paper in the near future as they believe Japan has to buy a considerable quantity of Indian Cotton. So far from the figures available it appears that export to Japan upto the end of the last month is figured at 925,734 Bales against 956,025 Bales last season same period. We believe owing to the disparity which continued hitherto between the prices of Indian and American Cotton, Mills in Japan have bought larger quantities of American Cotton. We are of the opinion that if prices of Indian Cotton become attractive, certainly increased demand may be looked for from Japan. The close at the Marwari Bazar Session was poor as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A M. | 284 | 284/8 | 279/4 | 279/8 |
| Broach J. A. | 288 | 288/8 | 283/4 | 283/8 |
| Oomra May | 277 | 277 | 272/8 | 273 |
| Bengal May | 259 | 259 | 257/8 | 257/8 |

### SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool Market to-day opened 3 points lower against an expectation of 1 point. The forward Market opened for Broach A/M delivery at Rs. 280/8 and improved on some office buying in conjunction with jobbers support. However at the advance there was less demand and the close was barely steady. Ready Cotton ruled dull with practically less inquiry either by Mills or exporters.

| | Up. | Ht. | Lt. | Cl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M | 280/8 | 281/12 | 280/8 | 281 |
| Broach J/A | 284/8 | 285/8 | 284/8 | 285 |
| Oomra May | 273 | 273/8 | 273 | 273/8 |
| Bengal May | 257/8 | 258 | 257/8 | 258 |

### SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, April 6.

Sampin closed this morning steady as under:—

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| April ..... | 194.60 plus 4.00 |
| July ..... | 200.80 plus 2.20 |
| Octo. ..... | 204.20 plus 3.10 |

## DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 6.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal May | | | | 257 |
| Broach A.M. | | | | 279 |
| Broach J.A. | | | | 283 |
| Oomra May | | | | 273 |
| Bengal | 276 | 269 | 262 | 254 |
| S. P. | 272 | 265 | 258 | 250 |
| Rajputana | 276 | 269 | 262 | 254 |
| Broach | 298 | 293 | 288 | .. |
| Punjab American | 305 | 300 | 295 | 287 |
| Surat | 348 | 343 | 338 | .. |
| Navsari | 368 | 363 | 358 | .. |
| Oomra No. 3 | 280 | 275 | 270 | .. |
| C. P. No. 1 | 295 | 290 | 285 | .. |
| C. P. No. 2 | 288 | 283 | 278 | .. |
| Khandesh | 276 | 271 | 266 | .. |
| Muthia | 274 | 269 | 264 | .. |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Tata & Co. | Khandwa | 283 |
| 100 | Currla Mill | Bengal | 260 |
| 100 | Madhavjee Mill | Malkapur | 275 |
| 100 | Langli & Co. | Broach | 296 |
| 100 | Currimbhai Mill | Sangli | 320 |
| 200 | Currimbhai Mill | Palej | 295\|298 |
| 300 | Petit Mill | Upland | 337\|338 |
| 400 | H. M. Mehta | Broach | 295 |
| 200 | M. Jethabhai | Palej | 298 |
| 200 | Volkart Bros. | Barwaha | 278 |
| 200 | K. Vishram | Khandesh | 275 |
| 300 | G. G. Kesha | Khandesh | 278 |

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 6th

| | | Ready Mill | Terms New |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Superfine | M. G. | 272 |
| ,, | Fine | ,, | 265 |
| ,, | F.G. | ,, | 260 |
| Sindh-Punjab | Fine | ,, | 265 |
| ,, | F.G. | ,, | 260 |
| Wardha-Hingt. | Fine | M. G. | 295/97 |
| Nagpur | | ,, | 295/97 |
| Yeotmal | | ,, | 288/90 |
| Arvi | | ,, | 288/90 |
| Amraoti | | ,, | 280/85 |
| Khamgaon-Akola | ,, | ,, | 280/85 |
| Mulkapur | ,, | ,, | 280 |
| Khandesh | ,, | ,, | 280 |
| Muthia | Fine | ,, | 275 |
| Nanded/Purna | Best Quality | ,, | 298/300 |
| Purna | Average | ,, | 277/87 |
| Parbhani/Sailu | ,, | ,, | 277/87 |
| Indore/Ujjain | ,, | ,, | 290/92 |
| Burwah Sanavad | | ,, | 280/90 |
| Broach Fine M.G. | | ,, | 298/300 |
| Western Good | | 310 | May/June+17 |
| Miraj/Sangli F.G. | | .. | 320 |
| Compta F, G. M. G. | | 330 | Ap+34 May 30,1 |
| Dhollera | | | Ap/May+10 1 |
| Kadi/Viramgam | | | Ap May+15 |

### COPPER.

New York, Apr. 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot. .. .. .. 16 3/16

## STOCK EXCHANGE

### NATURAL DOWNWARD REACTION.

Bombay, April 6.

The Stock exchange opened steady to-day with less demand from the Bulls. Seeing no enquiry from the interested parties, some holders thought it safe to realise profits and the market declined as anticipated. At the opening there was good enquiry for Cement Shares which ruled firm but higher prices attracted long liquidation which checked the advance and prices declined before the close. We construe present reaction as a natural one and believe it may proceed further. There is a belief in some quarters that looking to the general condition of the textile industry, present prices of Mill shares are high enough.

We quote Bombay Dyeing 963/12 Fazal 935 Century 447/8, Pearl 570, Indore 367/8 and New Great 341/4.

Cement shares ruled steady. Katni ordinary were done at 181/4 while some Defferds were done at 760. Indian Cement opened steady at 180 but eased off on profit taking. Bundi rose to 24 but closed quiet on profit taking.

Tata Iron Shares opened steady and after registering smalll improved prices declined on profit taking and closed as under.

Bank shares ruled steady. Imperials were done at 1495 and contributaries changed hands at 371/4. India Bank stood steady at 78 and Centrals at 29/6.

The following are to-day's closing quotations.

| LOCAL BANKS. | Paid up Rs. | Last Divid | Quotation Rs. | as |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India .. | 50 | 1-2 | 78 | |
| Baroda .. .. | 50 | 4 | 84 | |
| Central Co-operative .. | 50 | 1-2 | 68 | 8 |
| Central .. .. | 25 | 1-4 | 29 | 6 |
| Eastern .. | £5. | 9 p.c. | 80 | xd |
| Imperial .. | 500 | 40 | 1495 | |
| Imperial Contributory .. | 125 | 10 | 371 | 4 |
| Union .. .. | 5 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| CEMENTS AND MANGANESE. | | | | |
| Bundi .. .. | 10 | .. | 23 | 8 |
| Central India Mining .. | 10 | 4 8Y | 28 | 12 |
| Indian Cement O. | 350 | .. | 171 | 4 |
| Katni Cement O. | 100 | .. | 181 | 4 |
| Katni Cement D. | 40 | .. | 690 | |
| Punjab Cement O. | 10 | .. | 7 | 12 |
| Shivrajpur .. | 10 | 8Y. | 53 | 8 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej .. .. | 500 | 11 p.c. | 865 | |
| Amritsar Pattis | 100 | 10 p.c. | 150 | |
| Central Province | 700 | 70 p.c. | 103 | |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | 6 p.c. | 99 | |
| Guzerat | 100 | 5 p.c. | 90 | |
| Hoshirapur Doab | 100 | 5 p.c. | 101 | |
| Larkhana .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 85 | |
| Mand a Bhon .. | 90 | 5 p.c. | 83 | |
| Pachora Jammsi | 100 | 5 p.c. | 90 | |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 5 p.c. | 99 | |
| Sialkot Narowal | 100 | 5 p.c. | 110 | |
| Sind Light .. .. | 100 | 12 p.c. | 150 | |
| Tapti Valley .. | 500 | 8 p.c. | 680 | |
| Upper Sind Light | 100 | 4 p.c. | 77 | |
| STEAMER COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Co | 250 | .. | 197 | 8 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. | 350 | .. | 245 | |
| Scindia Steam | 15/0 | .. | 14 | 10 |
| ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Electricity .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 79 | |
| Andhra Valley O | 1,000 | .. | 820 | |
| Andhra Valley P. | 1,000 | .. | 965 | |
| Bombay Tramways O. .. | 50 | 2-8 | 145 | |
| Bombay Tramways P... .. | 50 | 3-8 | 66 | 8 |
| Karachi Electricity .. .. | 100 | 6 | 97 | |
| Surat Electricity | 100 | .. | 75 | |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O .. | 1,000 | 40 | 1062 | 8 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. P. .. | 1,000 | 7. p.c. | 992 | 8 |
| Tata Power O... | 1,000 | .. | 555 | |
| Tata Power P. | 1,000 | .. | 845 | |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Barsi Press .. | | | 435 | |
| Akbari .. .. | 500 | .. | 160 | |
| Fort .. .. | 475 | .. | 250 | |
| Harvey & Sabapathy .. | 500 | 20-35 | 1025 | |
| Indian Cotton .. | 126 | 20 | 205 | |
| Manmad Manufacturing .. | 250 | .. | 220 | |
| New Berar .. | 500 | 80 | 780 | |
| New East India | 1,000 | .. | 925 | |
| New Mofussil P. | 400 | 40 | 565 | |
| New Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 61 | 510 | |
| Volkart U.P. .. | 500 | 40 | 530 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 100 | .. | 283 | 12 |
| Belapur Co. Ltd. | 76 | .. | 19 | 8 |
| B. Burma T. Corporation | 125 | 20 | 671 | 4 |
| B. Burm T. Corporation New | 0 | 8 | 195 | Pre. |
| Burma Corporation | 10 | 0-6 | 9-8 | XD |
| Bombay Uganda | 80 | nil | 35 | |
| British Burma Petroleum .. | 8 | 0-6-9 | 6 | 12 |
| Indo Burma Petroleum .. | 100 | .. | 182 | 8 |
| Jost Engineering | 100 | 10 | 135 | |
| Mackenzie .. | 100 | 30 | 337 | 8 |
| New Union Flour Mills .. .. | 100 | 50 | 30 | |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 50Y | 650 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st. .. .. | 150 | 6 p.c.y | 129 | |
| Tata Iron Pref. 2nd. .. .. | 150 | .. | 90 | |
| Tata Iron and steel Def. .. | | 30 | 218 | 12 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. .. | | .. | 66 | |
| Thacker .. | 50 | .. | 115 | |
| Telephone .. | 50 | Nil | 41 | |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES. | | | | |
| Empire of India | 60 | 223 | 950 | |
| Industrial & Prudential .. | 6 | 1-4 p.c. | 4 | 11 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 6.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78|10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|16.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 89-4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1926-47 Rs. 101|12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108|8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108.
5 1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 100|5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105|4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 112|10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103|8.

Forward Rates. Delivery 12th April 3 1|2 per cent Paper Rs. 78|11 1945-55; Rs. 108|2.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jupiter .. .. | | | 4 | 11 |
| New India .. | 25 | .. | 22 | 8 |
| Oriental Life .. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 1625 | |
| Vulcan .. .. | 10 | 9 8 0 | 4 | 14 |
| MILLS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad Advance .. | 100 | 10 | 440 | |
| Apollo .. .. | 50 | .. | 3 | |
| Assur Virjee .. | 100 | .. | 3 | |
| Berar Manfg. .. | 200 | 30 | 210 | |
| Bombay Cotton Co. | 50 | 15 | 326 | 4 |
| Bombay Cotton P. | 10 | 5 p.c. | 5 | 8 |
| Bombay Dyeing etc. .. .. | 250 | 25 | 163 | 12 |
| Bombay Industrial .. .. | 103 | | 7-0-0 | |
| Bombay Woollen | 100 | .. | 70 | |
| Bradbury .. | 250 | nil | 300 | |
| Broach Fine Counts .. | 250 | ... | 76 | |
| Century .. | 100 | 20y | 4-7 | 8 |
| Central India O. | 10 | 16 | 538 | 12 |
| Central India P. | 500 | 5 p.c. | 470 | |
| Ceylon .. .. | 100 | .. | 4 | |
| Colaba Land Mill .. .. | 100 | 65 | 145 | |
| Crescent .. | 100 | 4 | 200 | |
| Currimbhoy .. | 250 | .. | 280 | |
| David .. .. | 500 | .. | 250 | |
| Kuria .. .. | 100 | .. | 165 | |
| Dawn .. .. | 250 | 55 | 745 | |
| E.D. Sasson United O. .. | 7-8 | .. | 1-2-0 | |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay | 250 | nil | 275 | |
| Edward Sasson .. | 200 | nil | 140 | |
| Elphinstone O. .. | 700 | .. | 27 | |
| Emperor Edward .. | 500 | .. | 215 | |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. | 100 | 25 | 936 | 4 |
| Finlay .. .. | 1,000 | .. | 157 | 8 |
| Framjee Petit .. | 100 | .. | 650 | |
| Gokak .. .. .. | 100 | 5 | 131 | 4 |
| Hindoostan .. .. | 1,000 | 125 | 1775 | |
| Indian Bleaching etc. | 100 | .. | 222 | 8 |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 75t | 1150 | |
| Indore-Malwa United | 100 | 10 | 367 | 8 |
| Jamashed O. .. .. | 250 | .. | 70 | |
| Khatau Makanjee .. | Nil | .. | 115 | |
| Kilachand .. .. | 25 | .. | 3 | 10 |
| Kohinoor .. .. | | 500 | 1177 | 8 |
| Lakshmi Cotton .... | 1,000 | 150 | 6150 | |
| Madhavrao Scindia .. | 100 | .. | 24 | |
| Madhowj Dharamsi | 100 | .. | 141 | 4 |
| Madras United .. | 250 | 15 | 500 | |
| Mancekjee Petit .. | 1,000 | 30 | 1850 | |
| Mathradas .. .. | 100 | .. | 75 | |
| Meyer Sassoon .. | 100 | .. | 90 | |
| Morarjee Gocaldas .. | 1,000 | .. | 2250 | |
| Model Mills, Nagpur .. | 250 | .. | 130 | |
| Mysore .. .. .. | 53 | 4 | 130 | |
| New City of Bombay | 100 | 10 | 170 | |
| New Great Eastern .. | 300 | nil | 341 | 4 |
| Osmansbhai (100) .. | 75 | .. | 56 | |
| Pearl .. .. .. | 250 | 8 | 570 | |
| Phoenix .. .. .. | 100 | 10 | 440 | |
| Premier.. .. .. | 100 | .. | 11 | |
| Sassoon Cotton .. | 100 | .. | 20 | |
| Sassoon Silk .. .. | 500 | .. | 650 | |
| Sholapur .. .. | 1,000 | 200 | 8500 | |
| Simplex .. .. | 100 | .. | 181 | 4 |
| Sir Shapurji, Broacha | 100 | .. | 32 | 8 |
| Standard .. .. | 500 | | 1675 | |
| Swadeshi .. .. | 500 | .. | 541 | 4 |
| Swan .. .. .. | 00 | .. | 162 | 8 |
| Tata Mill O. .. .. | 5 | .. | 97 | 8 |
| Vishnu Cotton O. .. | | 90 | 2650 | |
| Vishnu P. .. .. | 500 | 35 | 650 | |
| Western India Spng, .. | 1,000 | 50y | 915 | |
| SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS. | | | | |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | | | 440 | |
| Bombay Cotton .. .. .. | | | 336 | 4 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 943 12 | 943 12 | 961 4 | 963 12 |
| Century .. | 453 12 | 453 12 | 446 4 | 447 8 |
| Central India | | | | 538 12 |
| Colaba Land .. .. .. | | | | 145 |
| Crescent .. .. .. .. | | | | 200 |
| Edward Sassoon | | | | 140 |
| Fazulbhoy | 943 12 | 943 12 | 935 | 936 4 |
| Finlays .. .. .. | | | | 167 8 |
| Globe .. .. .. | | | | 35 |
| Gokak .. .. .. .. | | | | 131 4 |
| Indian Bleaching.. .. .. | | | | 222 8 |
| Indore Malwa .. .. .. | | | | 367 8 |
| Kohinoor .. .. .. .. | | | | 1177 8 |
| Madhowjee .. .. .. | | | | 141 4 |
| Mathuradas .. .. .. | | | | 75 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. .. .. | | | | 90 |
| Mysore .. .. .. .. | | | | 130 |
| New Great | 343 12 | 345 340 | | 341 4 |
| Pearl .. | 576 4 | 576 4 | 568 12 | 570 |
| Pabany .. .. .. .. | | | | 275 |
| Phoenix .. .. .. .. | | | | 432 8 XD |
| Simplex .. | 187 8 | 187 8 | 180 | 181 4 |
| Swadeshi 538 | | | | 543 12 |
| Swan Mills .. .. .. | | | | 162 8 |
| Tata Mills .. .. .. | | | | 97 8 |
| Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent. .. | | | | 78 11 |
| Govt. Paper 5 per cent | | | | 108 3 |

# STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 6.

Messrs. Forbes Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day.

| Name of Company | Face value of shares | Paid up per share | Latest prices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes) | £100 | £100 | £100.0.0 |
| Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock | £100 | £100 | £81.5.0 |
| Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.) | 10s | 10s | £ 0. 6. 9 |
| Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952) | £100 | £100 | £ 107.10. 0 |
| British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd. | 8s | 8s | £ 0. 6. 9 |
| Burma Corporation Ltd. | Rs. 10 | Rs. 10 | £ 0.14.0 |
| Burmah Oil Co. Ltd. | £1 | £1 | £ 6.4.0 |
| Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952) | £100 | £100 | £ 108.0.0 |
| Australian 5% Loan (1935/45) | £100 | £100 | £100.0.0 |
| Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83) | £100 | £100 | £96.5.0 |
| Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) | £1 | £1 | £0.15.3 |
| Chartered Bank of India A. & China | £5 | £5 | £19.7.0 |
| Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd. | 2s | 2s | £0.3.9 |
| Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd. | £1 | £1 | £1.2.3 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | £10 | £5 | £6.5.0 |
| French 5% Rentes | Frs. 1,000 | Frs. 1,000 | £ 15.7.0 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. | $125 | $125 | £102.0.0 |
| India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock | £100 | £100 | £68.6.0 |
| India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55) | £100 | £100 | £91.5.0 |
| India 3% Sterling Stock | £100 | £100 | £59.5.0 |
| India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932) | £100 | £100 | £ 102.0.0 |
| Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954) | £100 | £100 | £ 101.10.0 |
| Linggi Plantations Ltd. | £1 | £1 | £2.14.6 |
| Lloyds Bank Limited | £1 | £1 | £3.2.6 |
| Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd. | $10m | $10m | £0.17.6 |
| National Bank of India Ltd | £25 | £12/10 | £48.15.0 |
| Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) | £10 | £10 | £4.12.6 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd. | £10 | £10 | £9.15.0 |
| Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs. | £100 | £100 | £81.10.0 |
| Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd. | £1 | £1 | £4.12.6 |
| Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock) | £100 | £100 | £193.0.0 |
| —do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock) | £100 | £100 | £87.0.0 |
| Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures) | £100 | £100 | £95.0.0 |
| Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48) | £100 | £100 | £98.10.0 |
| War Loan 5% (192947) | £100 | £100 | £102.0.0 |

Remarks:—Market—dull. Andhra Volleys X D £3/15/-.

# LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Stock & Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 4-4-27.

| Name | Latest. Prices. |
|---|---|
| Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord. | 1 2 6 |
| 4½% India Loan 1950/55 | 91 2 6 |
| African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord. | 1 9 9 |
| Anglo Dutch Plants of Java. | 2 9 6 |
| Attock Oil. | 1 2 6 |
| Associated Portland Cement | 0 18 6 |
| Bengal Iron Ord. | 0 14 0 |
| Burma Copn. | 0 14 0 |
| British American Tobacco. | 4 17 0 |
| Courtaulds Ord. | 5 6 3 |
| Calico Printers | 1 6 9 |
| Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord. | 1 8 0 |
| Anglo Persian Oil Co. | 4 17 6 |
| English Elec. Co., Ord. | 0 10 0 |
| Fine Spinners Ord. | 2 2 6 |
| General Elec. Co. Ord. | 1 10 6 |
| Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord. | 4 7 6 |
| Siemens Bros. | 1 5 6 |
| Central Provinces Manganese. | 6 13 9 |
| Hudson's Bay Co. Ord. | 5 15 0 |
| Malayalam Plantations Ord. | 2 0 6 |
| British Burma Pets. Ord. | 0 9 6 |
| Rubber Plantations Investment Trust. | 2 3 3 |
| Soudan Plantations. | 4 15 0 |
| Vickers Ord. | 0 9 0 |
| Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin). | 0 12 0 |
| Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord. | 5 2 0 |

Remarks:—
Government Securities—Steady.
General Securities—Affected by political situation.
Oil shares.—Weak.

## WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE.

While commenting on the present state of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Messrs. Lewis and Jones remark in their report of the 31st ultimo that there have been no price changes worth nothing this week, the whole market having an extraordinary quiet appearance. Some business took place in 3-1|2 per cent. Paper to-day around Rs. 78-11 for Settlement whilst small lots of 1945-55 Loan were placed at Rs. 108-1. 6 per cent. 1927 Bonds could be placed at Rs. 101; 5-1|2 per cent. 1928 being asked for at Rs. 106-6.

Bank Rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

**Cotton Mill Shares.**—Whilst business has been quieter in this section owing to the approach of the April Account, rates have been well maintained and the undertone looks firm.

Business in piecegoods and yarn is quiet although a fair retail demand is reported. Gokaks now quoted at 126-1|4 X.D. are a firm spot with buyers over. The present level of share prices seems likely to be maintained in the meantime, although we see no immediate bull factors.

**Railway Shares.**—A fair business has taken place in C. P. Rails around 102, at which rate shares appear readily taken. Sellers of Ahmedabad Prantej and Tapti Valley are in evidence around 870 and 690 X.D. Whilst Sara Siraj changed hands at 99.

**Bank Shares.**—Imperial Bank Fully Paid Shares have had better enquiry around 1490, whilst a good block of Contributories were done at 370. Barodas were placed at 85, India Banks have buyers at 77 with no shares on offer.

**Cement Shares.**—A large turnover has taken place in Coments. Bundis close and shade below the highest at 21|4, but a good deal of interest is likely in this share, the market anticipating an excellent report for 1926.

Katnis close at 166-1|4 after 172-1|2 done. Indians have seen good business up to 182-1|2, but close at 171-1|4 on profit taking. Punjab Portland Ord. are in request up to 7|10, with further improvement likely in the near future. The Preference are wanted around 12-1|4.

Bombay Trams after receding to 139 6, have improved to 142-1|2 and look like higher rates. Telephones were done at 42 with only a small business passing.

Bombay Burmas close firm at 650 and 190 Prem. and are confidently talked higher. Alcock Ashdowns have improved from 237-1|2 to 273-3|4, after touching 282-1|2 as a result of some shorts covering and the improved outlook for the Company reflected in the latest Report just to hand. We should not be surprised to see continued activity in this scrip.

**Manganese Shares.**— Shivrajpurs are easier at 52-3|4 with Central India Minings quotating 26-3|4.

**Hydro Electric Group.**—Quotations show a slight setback whilst more selling of Andhra Valley Ord. and Tata Power Ord. has been noticeable.

**Tata Iron and Steel Shares.**—Interest in these shares has been on a smaller scale, the Deferred shares providing tht most active spot. Share prices show little change on the work as follows:—

Tata Iron 1st Pref., Rs. 128.
Tata Iron 2nd Pref. 88-1|2.
Tata Iron Ord. 64-1|4.
Tata Iron Def. Rs. 210.

Rubber stocks after showing a small decrease last week have again risen to 63,167 tons with the price of the commodity around

## LONDON METALS.

London, April 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, English Best Selected, | £60-1/2 |
| Copper, Braziers, | £71 |
| Yellow Metal, | £65-1/2 |
| Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, | £26-1/2 |
| Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, | £15-3/8 |
| Tin, English Ingots, | £308-1/2 |
| Quicksilver, per Bottle, (75 lb.) | |

# BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

## THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, Aprial. 5

| | Bales. 1926-27 | Bales. 1925-26 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS. 1st to 4th. April | 34701 | 31207 | +3497 |
| RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 4th. April. | 2178294 | 2561796 | —383502 |
| SHIPMENTS. 1st to 4th. April | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | Nil |
| Continent | 4469 | 10454 | —5985 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports | 45832 | 27037 | +18795 |
| Total. | 50301 | 37491 | + 12810 |
| SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 4th. April. | | | |
| United Kingdom | 5399 | 30319 | —24920 |
| Continent | 213954 | 349282 | —135354 |
| China | 148462 | 259731 | —111269 |
| Japan | 967358 | 983062 | —15704 |
| Coast Ports | 9574 | 19691 | —10117 |
| U.S.A. | 726 | 1450 | —724 |
| Total. | 1345447 | 1643535 | —298088 |
| AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe | 2310 | 7704 | —5394 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports | 16833 | 42310 | —25477 |

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

| | Week ending 25th Mar. 1927. | 1926. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras | 9652 | 5214 |
| Bombay | 17103 | 32735 |
| Sind | 2750 | 4834 |
| Bengal | 1756 | 1990 |
| U. P. | 566 | 245 |
| Punjab | 12562 | 23785 |
| C. P. | 3650 | 8958 |
| Berar | 7301 | 16695 |
| N.-W. F. Province @ | .. | .. |
| Ajmer/Merwara | 933 | 1139 |
| Burma x * | 60 | 2421 |
| Jodhpur State | 965 | .. |
| Alipura State@ | .. | .. |
| Rajupipla State | 1540 | 125 |
| Jaipur State | 343 | 735 |
| Nabha State | 179 | .. |
| Cambay State | .. | .. |
| Total | 59360 | 98867 |

| | 1st Sept. to 25th Mar. 1926-27 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|
| Madras | 91683x | 108008 |
| Bombay | 417604* | 569790 |
| Sind | 99683x | 147991 |
| Bengal | 14200 | 16975 |
| U. P. | 174037 | 191724 |
| Punjab | 581994* | 974312* |
| C. P. | 317923* | 335061 |
| Berar | 699838* | 543821 |
| N. W.F. Province @ | 578 | 1739 |
| AjmerMerwar | 27694 | 54065 |
| Burma a | 38370 | 71707 |
| Jodhpur State | 2762 | |
| Alipura State | 1827 | .. |
| Rajapipla state | 13145 | 18200 |
| Jaipur State | 6193 | 11329 |
| AmreliDist.(II)(Baroda State) | 7668 | |
| Nabha State | 17226 | .. |
| Cambay State | 197 | .. |
| Alwar State | 3072 | |
| Total | 2515699 | 3043222 |

* Adjusted.
@ to 18th March.
(I) to 16th Feb,
x x to 19th Feb.

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
April 1st,

| | Per lb | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHADI:— | | | | |
| Textile | „ | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Century | „ | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Jacob | „ | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon | „ | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Elphinstone | „ | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Apollo | „ | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In; | | | | |
| Standard Mill | Per lb | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Century 6404-8705 | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Hindustan Mill | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Phoneix | „ | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | „ | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Maneckji (Patangia) | „ | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Kaliamardan | „ | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Daud Sahib | „ | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Ganga Ghat | „ | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| LONG CLOTH(Light weigh) No. 5202/5303 | | | | |
| Rachael Mill | „ | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Hindustan Mill | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| David Mill | „ | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Apollo Mill | „ | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Moon Mill | „ | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| LONG CLOTHx Quality:— | | | | |
| Swan Finlay | „ | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Gold Mohor | „ | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:— | | | | |
| Textile (Hand) | per lb. | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) | „ | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Century (Bugle) | „ | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | „ | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | „ | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Sakuntala | „ | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| Sundari Brand | „ | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| Globe | „ | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Rachael | „ | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Palkhi | „ | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Maher | „ | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Kechhwa | „ | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| LEPAD:— | | | | |
| Spring | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Textile | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Century | „ | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:— | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | „ | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Jacob | „ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Century | „ | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Mun Mill | „ | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards:— | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | „ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Century | „ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacob | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Mun Mill | „ | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1386 Tata | „ | 2 | 14 | 6 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:— | | | | |
| Bombay Cotton | Per piece | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| Jamshed | „ | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| Century | „ | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney | „ | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Hindustan No. 962 | „ | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| BLACK CHECK | | | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | „ | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| 5809 Kurla | „ | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 1325 Morarji | „ | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| GABRUN No. 5124 | | | | |
| Pearl Pabaney | „ | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Hindustan | „ | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| E. D. Rachael | „ | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| SALITA:— | | | | |
| Century | „ | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| Spring (Merchant) | „ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:— | | | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per piece | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 777 Crescent | „ | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Apollo David | „ | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:— | | | | |
| Kanta | per lb | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Phoenix | „ | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Kohinoor | „ | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Tata | „ | 1 | 2 | 0 |

# INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

## THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

5th Aprial 1927.

RECEIPTS.

| | Week ending 26th Mar. 1927. Bales. | 1926. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 6485 | 1439. |
| Bombay x | 81204 | 96959. |
| Karachi | 188 9 | 27944 |
| Madras | 2912 | 1680 |
| Rangoon | 1170..(a) | 806 |
| Tuticorin | 3450 | 1053 |
| | 114146 | 129881 |

EXPORTS.

| | Week ending 26th Mar. 1927. Bales. | 1926. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 1260 | .. |
| Bombay x | 36300 | 93276 |
| Karachi | 11580 | 24762 |
| Madras | 101 | 230 |
| Rangoon | 1467 | 3444 |
| Tuticorin | ... | 123 |
| | 50708 | 124635 |

RECEIPTS.

| | 1st Sept. to 26th Mar. 1926-27 | 1925-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 62337 | 39978 |
| Bombay x | 2105529 | 2476281 |
| Karachi | 592521 | 958348 |
| Madras | 60119 | 63071 |
| Rangoon | 22803 (a) | 16504 |
| Tuticorin | 12169 | 14932 |
| | 2855469 | 3569114 |

EXPORTS.

| | 1st Sept. to 26th Mar. 1926-27 | 1925-26. |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 12824 | 13876 |
| Bombay x | 1251652 | 1570268 |
| Karachi | 427498 | 650362 |
| Madras | 19219 | 48776 |
| Rangoon | 40757 | 56151 |
| Tuticorin | 10422 | 43478 |
| | 1762372 | 2382911 |

(a) to 19th Mar. x Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

| | Week ending 4th Aprial 1927. | 926 |
|---|---|---|
| | 1103 | 568 |
| | 1st Sept. to 4th Aprial 1926-27. | 1925-26. |
| | 37607 | 72855 |

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

| | Week ending 22nd Mar. 1927. | 1926. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | .. | .. |
| Continent | 3704 | 14522 |
| China | .. | 3902 |
| Japan | .. | 13166 |
| Bombay (a) | 250 | 4000 |
| U. S. A. | .. | 50 |
| | 3954 | 35640 |

| | 1st Sept. to 22nd Mar *1926-27 | 1925-26. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 22540 | 44172 |
| Continent | 194936 | 259193 |
| China | 61964 | 89256 |
| Japan | 134667 | 257977 |
| Bombay (a) | 35466 | 70900 |
| U. S. A. | 4926 | 7925 |
| | 454493 | 729423 |

x Adjusted.
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment

At a meeting of the Chandka Panchayat of Karachi held on 31st ulto at Karachi it was resolved that while emphatiecall condemning the "cowardly and unprovoked attack" by a large Muslim mob on the Hindus of Larkana expresses its deep sympathy for Hindu brethren injured in the riot. It further congratulates such of the Hindus as bravely faced the rioters in face of danger to life.

# CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 30.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegr m from their Agents in Colombo, to-day.

| Name of Company | Latest prices Rs. | Face value Rs. | Cost at rub in par, per Acre | bearing Acres | Tea in bearing Acres | Dividend per cent. 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bukit Darah Rubber | 8½XD | 10 | 683 | 850 | | 31 | 18 |
| Cavunal Rub. & Tea | 18 | 10 | 73 | 515 | | 0 | 20 |
| Ceylon Planters | 49 | 10 | 310 | 714 | 93+ | 85 | 40 |
| Ceylon Rubber | 16 | 10 | 314 | 1400 | | 110 | 100 |
| Clunes Estates | 40 | 10 | 455 | 1048 | | 85 | 10 |
| Cochin Rubber | 29 | 15 | 570 | 1094 | | 96 | 35 |
| Eila Tea | 350 | 100 | 474 | 1072 | | 60 | 5 |
| Estates Co. of Uva | 36 | 10 | 565 | 325 | 2512 | 30 | 38 |
| Fairlawn Estate | 32 | 15 | 1094 | | 685 | 20 | 20 |
| Frocester Estates | 85 | 10 | 281 | 997 | | 120 | 100 |
| Hathawe Rubber | 19 | 10 | 930 | 861 | | 35 | |
| Honiton Rubber | 12 | 10 | 1344 | 397 | | 18 | |
| Horawala Rubber | 85 | 10 | 390 | 768 | | 140 | 120 |
| IndoMalay Estates | 28 | 10 | 612 | 735 | | 55 | 20 |
| Jambulande T. & Rub | 19-8 | 10 | 730 | 526 | | 22½ | 20 |
| Jebong Rubber | 25-8 | 10 | 738 | 1626 | | 40 | 30 |
| Kalutara Company | 54 | 10 | 412 | 1212 | | 90 | 100 |
| Kalutara Rubber | 25 | 10 | 825 | 547 | | 135x | 34 |
| Kelani Valley Rubber | 35 | 10 | 494 | 333 | | 75 | 40 |
| Langat River | 41/3 | 10 | 441 | 1112 | 925+ | 52 | 73 |
| Lanka Rubber | 82/3 | 10 | 220 | 531 | | 135 | 115 |
| Lansdowne Rubber | 217/3 | 50 | 550 | 817 | | 60 | 75 |
| Maha Uva Estates | 49 | 10 | 405 | | 822 | 35 | 45 |
| Matale Valley Rubber | 33 | 10 | 670 | 587 | | 45 | 10 |
| Meall Mor Estates | 31 | 15 | 725 | 418 | 543 25 | 22 | 1/2 |
| Minishena Rubber | 59 | 10 | 388 | 912 | | 80 | 95 |
| Naranjoda Rubber | 40 | 10 | 479 | 365 | | 70 | 15 |
| Neuchatel Estates | 59 | 15 | 720 | 2423 | 695 | 45 | 20 |
| North-Western Rub. | 26 | 10 | 413 | 778 | 414 | 30 | 15 |
| Pelmadulla T. & Rub. | 27XD | 10 | 690 | 822 | 411 | 35 | 6 |
| Rubber Growers' | 46XD | 10 | 426 | 634 | | 95 | 85 |
| Saffragam T. & Rub. | 235 | 50 | 383 | 3207 | 379 | 75 | 10 |
| Talgaswela Tea | 65 | 10 | 232 | 960 | 195 | 100 | 15 |
| Torrington Tea | 19 | 10 | 1240 | | 401 | 17 | 17 |
| Udabage Tea | 88 | 20 | 439 | 1330 | 1 0 | 90 | 65 |
| Udapolla Rubber | 31 | 10 | 1116 | 730 | 200X | 32 | 1/2 |
| Ullswater Rubber | 20/8 | 10 | 445 | 37 | | 25 | 3 |
| Vogan Tea | 57 | 10 | 395 | 1185 | 9.6 | 75 | 65 |

Interims Final for 1926 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares

REMARKS.—Market—dull.

Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 1.06 Cents. Bukit Darahs X D 8 p. c. Rubber Growers' 25 p. c. Finals & Pelmadullas 6 p. c. Interim.

# NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

## NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.02+.03 |
| July | 14.21+.01 |
| October | 14.45+.03 |
| December | 14.64+.03 |
| January | 14.67+.03 |
| Middling Spot | 14.35+.05 |

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York April, 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.06+.04 |
| July | 14.23+.04 |
| Middling Spot | 14.02 —— |

## NEW YORK.

New York, April 5.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.04 |
| July | 14.25 |
| October | 14.48 |

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.03 |
| July | 14.24 |
| October | 14.46 |

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 14.11 |
| July | 14.27 |

## RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, April. 5

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 27,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 19,000 |

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April, 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 7.44 —.02 |
| May | 7.51—.02 |
| June | 7.56—.02 |
| July | 7.65—.01 |
| August | 7.68—.01 |
| September | 7.72—.01 |
| October | 7.75—.01 |
| November | 7.77—.01 |
| December | 7.80—.01 |
| January | 7.82—.01 |
| February | 7.84—.01 |
| March | 7.88—.01 |
| April | 7.89 —.01 |
| Middling Spot | 7.75—.07 |

## SALES.

Liverpool, April. 5.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 6,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | Nil |

## INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 5.90—.05 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 6.10—.05 |
| Scinde Fine | 6.30—.05 |
| Bengal Good | 6.00 —.05 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 6.20—.05 |
| Bengal Fine | 6.40—.05 |
| Oomra Good | 6.40 —.05 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 6.65—.05 |
| Oomra Fine | 6.90—.05 |
| Broach Good | 6.40—.05 |
| Broach Fully Good | 6.70—.05 |
| Broach Fine | 7.00—.05 |

## EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April, 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 12.95—.03 |
| May | 12.95—.03 |
| June | 12.99—.03 |
| July | 13.09 —.03 |
| August | 13.11—.03 |
| September | 13.20 —.03 |
| October | 13.22—.03 |
| November | 13.35—.03 |
| December | 13.40—.03 |
| January | 13.38—.03 |
| February | 13.38—.03 |
| March | 13.45—.04 |
| April | 13.45—.03 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot | 13.35 —— |

## LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment quoted, £8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment offered, £18-17-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Apl./May Shipment quoted, £19-10-0

## WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 5.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
Apl/Mar shipment Offered. 49/6
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Apl./Mar shipment offered 50/3
Wheat, Australian,
Apl. May shipment. Offered 52/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Apl.-May shipment offered 51/9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May-June shipment offered 50/9.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 5.

Chartered Bank I. A. & C. £19 1/2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registered) £102 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 7/8
National Bank £49.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 1/8.
Conversion Loan £75.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57 1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £59 1/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £68 1/4.
Consols £54 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/4.

## LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 5.

T T Berlin on London 20 48 7/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13 7/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.94.
T T Madrid on London 27.37.
T T Milan on London 100.65.
T T Berne on London 25.25.
T T Paris on London 124.03.
T T London on Prague 164.06.

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 5.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

## LINSEED.

London, April 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment sellers £17:7:6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
May/June shipment sellers £17:7:6.
Linseed La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—
Apl/May shipment paid £14:15:
Linseed La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—
Apl/May shipment offered. £18:10.

## LINSEED OIL.

London, April 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery buyers 30/4 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery buyers 31/1 1/2.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

National Week Celebration. Public meeting at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey. Final. C. C. Old Boys Jubbulpore vs. Ajmere or Bhoota Singh's XI 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.

FRIDAY, April 8.

Public meeting to give send-off and purse to "Sak," C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Mrs. Naidu presiding.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails of March 24 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 9.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

### THE ALT SOCIETY OF INDIA.

The Ninth Anniversary of the Society will be celebrated in the Society's Hall on Thursday (7th April) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S.S. "Mandala" which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said on the morning of the 5th instant and left there the same evening.

Clan Macneil left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the 4th inst.

### MADRASEE ANGLO-VERNACULAR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

The prize distribution of the students of the above school, at Miranda's Building, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dad r, is fixed to take place on Sunday (the 10th inst.) at 4 p.m.

### MAHILA MANDAL OF PAREL.

An annual general meeting of the Mahila Mandal, Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League) will be held on Saturday (the 9th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Mrs. Cawasjee Jehangir, J.P., will preside.

### BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

The fellowship will meet on Monday (the 11th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. at Wilson College House when Dr. L. P. Larsen of Madras, will speak on "Religion and Unity."

At 6 p.m. there will be a social gathering and Volley Ball.

### D. S. I. & REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. Sidney Wood to officiate as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. J. Bunbury.

### TO-DAY S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club; to-day (Thursday):—

6-30 to 8 p.m. Relay of the Thursday Popular Matinee from the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 metres.

### NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee 2nd public meeting in the National Week will be held in Kirtikar's Wadi at Dadar on Thursday, (the 7th inst.) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Veer Vamanrao Joshi. Dr. N. D. Sayarkar, Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, B. G. Kher, I. S. Patel, S. S. Mirajkar will be amongst the speakers.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Moji Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. on the 8th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Muzambi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, 8th inst.

### BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Karsandas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of March 1927, was 1296, out of which 642 were women, 654 children, 292 being boys and 362 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 54.

### FORT CO OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute, Mr. C. S. Deole, B.A., of the Servants of India Society will deliver a public lecture on "Co-operation and Middle Classes" on Thursday (7th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Hall, (Temple of Co-operation) 9, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay. Mr. P. Joseph, B.A., LL.B., of the "Indian National Herald" has kindly consented to preside.

### PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS' SOCIETY.

A meeting of all Professional Accountants and Auditors eligible to act as Auditors of Public Companies under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in practice or not in practice, is convened on Saturday, the 9th April 1927, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, to consider the question fo resuscitation of the old Society of Professional Accountants, Bombay, or the formation of such another new body as can effectively represent the views of the Accountancy Profession. The meeting is open to all qualified Professional Accountants and Auditors as aforesaid.

### ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE HINDU DIV. (S.E.L.)

A batch of 17 volunteers with one Doctor of this Division is going to Hardwar to render First-Aid and Medical relief to the injured and sick among the pilgrims gathered there during the Kumbha Mella. The following gentlemen have been very kind enough to extend their sympathy towards this Institution by contributing to meet the expenses of this Hardwar Duty:—Mr. Anandrao Sunderji Dharadhar Rs. 101, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. Rs. 100.

### TILAK MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY

The results of the B.F.A. Examination held in the above University at Poona are as under:—

The following students have passed in the "Chitra-Kala-Visharada" (Bachelor of Fine Arts) Examination of the Tilak Maharashtra University, Poona:

FIRST CLASS:—1. G. T. Gidh.

SECOND CLASS:—1. Jacob DeSouza, 2. J. M. Alvares, 3. G. M. DeSouza, 4. M. G. Shertukade, 5. S. K. Dhavale

THIRD CLASS:—1. V. S. Salunkhe.

### HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Medical Officer in charge the Homoeophathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, Bombay, reports that during the half year ended 31st March last, 1799 patients in all attended the Dispensary of whom 713 males, 687 females and the rest 399 were children. The average daily attendance of patients in the Dispensary was 10 patients a day. The following is the distribution of castes of patients who attended the Dispensary is as under:—905 Parsees; 592 Hindus; 190 Mahomedans; 92 Anglo-Indians Charistians; and 20 others. Tatal patients 1799.

The Dispensary is located to No. 103 Cawasji Patel Street behind Hongkong Bank and the hours of attendance at the Dispensary is 12 noon to 2 p.m. (S.T.) excepting Sundays and Bank Holidays.

## FATAL ACCIDENT TO MILL-WORKER

A serious accident occurred on Monday morning to an operative of the China Mill, at Sewri, which unfortunately proved fatal.

It appeared Pandu Dhondu, the operative, opened a steam valve of the engine when it burst scalding him extensively. He was removed to the King Edward Memorial Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries soon after admission.

## ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

The dead body of an unknown young Hindu woman was found lying near the sea shore at Worli on Tuesday morning. The body was removed by the Police to the Morgue where the City Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday. The Jury recorded a verdict of death by accidential drowning.

## CHILD KNOCKED DOWN BY RLY. TRAIN.

Puja Dashrath a child aged about 18 months living with his parents in a hut near the Railway lines near the Cotton Green Station was accidentally knocked down by an up-electrical train and was killed instantaneously.

At an inquest held on Wednesday the Coroner's jury recorded verdict of accidental death.

## HAJ PILIGRIMS.

ANOTHER BATCH LEAVES BOMBAY.

Another batch of 708 Hajis left for the pilgrimage to the Holy Place by s.s. "Jehangir" on Wednesday from F. Shed, Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Agents of this steamer are Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Messrs. H.L.Laljee, Hussonali L. Ibrahim and Haji Bacha Ali, members of the Haj Committee were present in the dock to look to the comforts of the Hajis.

# LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

## MAY.

### NEW YORK.

| | April 6. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 14.02 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 14.02 |
| Difference | unchanged. |
| To-day's closing | 14.13 |
| Difference | plus.11 |

### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

| | London, April 6. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 7.51 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 7.48 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 7.52 |
| Difference | plus.01 |
| Broach April-May ... | 283 8 0 |
| Expectation. | |

# LONDON SILVER MARKET

## LATEST QUOTATIONS

| | London, April 6. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 12 0 |
| Difference ... | 0 6 0 higher. |
| Silver Forward ... | 26 8 0 |
| Difference ... | 0 6 0 higher. |

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

# WATCH DOGS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

## NEW CHAIRMAN ON THE ROLE OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

## MR. H. RAHIMTOOLAH'S CALL FOR VIGILANCE.

The first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the current year was held on Wednesday at 2 p.m., Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding. The first item on the agenda was the election of the Chairman of the Standing Committee for 1927-28.

Mr. H. J. Davis proposed that Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola be appointed Chairman.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded the proposition which being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola then occupied the chair amidst applause and tendered his sincere and grateful thanks for electing him as Chairman.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

Dealing with the question of Municipal finances he said:

"We are the financial committee of the Corporation. Our loan libilities are over 18 crores and we have to undertake the new drainage scheme which will cost us a very large amount. We have had to postpone many useful schemes for better days. About 35 per cent. of our revenue is devoted to paying the interest and sinking fund charges on our loans and the amount of our working cash balance is only about a month's expenditure of the Municipality. To avoid therefore increase in our taxation it will be our sacred duty to scrutinize carefully every new expenditure and every demand for additional expenditure from Surplus Cash Balance.

We have 16 sub-committees and there are over 30 references pending before them, so that if we dispose off one reference every week it will take about eight months to wipe off the arrears. In the meantime there will be many new references to Sub-Committee meeting every week and I hope I shall have your support and co-operation in clearing away the arrears.

With your help and co-operation and with the assistance of the Commissioner and the Secretary I hope I shall be successful in maintaing the traditions of the Chair and in the work of the Committee."

## ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

### ADVT. MANAGER IN TROUBLE.

On a charge of cheating or in the alternative criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 22|8 and Rs. 9|4 belonging to Captain J. M. Johnson and Mr. S.Smith respectively, S.C. Fernandez, Manager of the Amarican Advertising Syndicate of 66 Tamarind Lane, Fort was placed before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla the acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday.

The complainants alleged that on reading an advertisement in the "Times of India" they sent the amounts as subscriptions for American Magazines. The amounts were received by the accused and were acknowledged but he Magazines never came. The accused had advertised that he was collecting subscriptions for American Magazines. Complainants had written several letters to the accused which were not replied and it appeared that the correspondence addressed to the accused was not claimed by any body since December 1926. Inquiries were made by the Delivery Department of the General Post Office with whom the accused had a post box; but the where-abouts were not traced.

Further hearing was adjourned after some evidence was recorded.

Mr. H. B. Spencer conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Salazer, Pleader, defended the accused.

## HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

### TWO MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Govind Narayan and Rustomji Hirji Jagla were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla the acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning and were remanded to police custody for a week pending police inquiries in the case of a highway robbery in which the two persons were arrested on suspicion.

Sub-Inspector Sawant who placed the accused before the Magistrate stated that the Inspector with four others accosted and assaulted one Gaterbey Nawazbey a stryant in a Teli Mohalla bakery while he was going along the Bazargate Street and relieved him of his woolen shawl, cap and cash collectively valued at Rs. 56. They then ran away. Gaterbey informed the police who traced the two accused. The others are still at large. As inquiries are still in progress, Mr. Sawant applied for the remand of the suspects in custody.

The Magistrate granted the application.

## MR. DANGE TO BE RELEASED

### GETS TEN MONTHS' REMISSION

From a letter received by a Bombay friend of Mr. S. A. Dange, Editor of the "Socialist" who was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, it is understood, that he will be released on the 23rd of May. Mr. Dange has won nearly ten months' remission by reason of his good conduct in the Sitapur Jail.

It will be remembered that the other three convicts in the "Cawnpore conspiracy case", viz. Messrs. Muzaffar Ahmed and Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta were released after they had served their sentences partly for reasons of ill-health. Mr. Dange served his full term, as well as Mr. Shaukat Usmani.

## NEW STORES PURCHASE RULES

### INDIAN MERCHANTS' WARNING

Following are the extracts from a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of Bombay, in which he warns Government that any rules framed ex-parte without consultation with representatives of public opinion in the matter of stores purchase, will cause grave dissatisfaction and disappointment:

The Committee of this Chamber have frequently urged that manufactures in India have a prior cliam on the patronage of Government and that in spite of verbal promises in actual practice this claim is not being recognised. This was the result of the procedure laid down by the stores rules which made it easier for every official to send down his indent to the United Kingdom rather than to take trouble of looking for the material in India. Even if he found the material in India he was not always equipped with necessary staff to handle the purchase and the onus of proof that the material was suitable and not dearer remained in him. Under these conditions it was not possible to expect officials to be enthusiastic about placing their enquiries locally. What is, therefore, desired in the new rules is that articles manufactured in this country should receive marked and definite preference and in giving this preference the purchasing officers should have a clear discretion so that they may not incur any departmental or other reproaches. My Committee went further and suggested that in certain cases the discretion of the officials should extend up to ten percent. of the price if the articles in question were manufactured only in India.

My committee think that in framing the new rules with regard to the purchase of Government requirements by rupee tenders in India the procedure with regard to calling for these tenders and making of decision thereon as well as the inspection of material, would have to be carefully decided upon and it is most desirable that these rules should be framed in consultation with representatives of the public. It is for this reason that my Committee would again urge that these rules should not be framed by Government Departments themselves. Government are doubtless aware that from various quarters it is frequently said that Government have not done enough in their responsibilities towards the manufacturers and merchants of this country on the lines adopted by National Governments all the world over. If the rules to be framed are, therefore, framed in consultation with them, this particular form of grievances would be considerably minimised and satisfaction given all round.

## THE FIRST INDIAN AGENT GENERAL.

### RT. HON. V. S. SASTRI SUGGESTED.

The suggestion made by Mahatma Gandhi that the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri, P.C.—one of the members of the Government of India delegation which recently negotiated the Asiatic agreement with the Union Government—should be the first Agent-General for India in this country was last night enthusiastically accepted by the South African Indian Congress, which, by resolution, expressed the hope that Mr. Sastri might be offered the position, "and thus materially help to bring about the fruition of the agreement, in the framing of which he played an important part."—"Rand Daily Mail."

## MISCHIEF MONGERS ON ID DAY.

### 6 MUSLIMS UNDER CUSTODY.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Kamatipura and the surrounding localities on Tuesday midnight when pedestrians were assaulted, and robbed and residents accosted by a gang of Rampuri Muslims who had been evidently out for mischief and robbery. The shops in the locality which would otherwise be kept open late after midnight because of the Vasi Id festivities were immediately closed down by the owners on their hearing a rumour that several Rampuris armed with long open knives and lathies were looting shops and robbing the pedestrians. Several police officials from the different police stations repaired to the scene and arrested the following five Rampuris who were found armed with open knives.

Akhtar Akbar, Nabi Ahmed Khan, Burekhan Yar Ahmed, Anwar Alikhan and Ebrahim.

FORCIBLE COLLECTION OF MONEY.

It is alleged that the arrested persons went along Foras Road at about 11 p.m. on Tuesday it being Basi Id Day making merry and collecting money from the singing girls and prostitutes residing on the road. They proceeded to Sukhlaji Street from there and demanded money from the prostitutes residing there. As some of them refused the Rampuris, it is alleged, began to assault any one whom they came across and robed them. One Mir Hassan Ali Afsar Ali who was going along the street was robbed to the tune of Rs. 150. Some Pardeshies tried to chase the ruffians who tried to run away and several other Muslims also began to run with them. One Dargat Chirkut who was one of those running was knocked down by a tram car proceeding from Parsi Statue to Charni Road and was killed instantaneously.

The five Rampuris were arrested by the police and the crowd was disposed.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest touching the death of Darfat Chirkut (28) who was killed by the tram car was held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale the City Coroner on Wednesday morning.

The jury on the evidence recorded a verdict of accidental death, the deceased having knocked himself against the tram car.

The police are making further inquiries in the affairs.

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
June, per Cwt, 17/3
July/Sept, per Cwt. 17-
Oct./Dec per Cwt. 17/1-1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per Cwt. 17/1-3/4

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 17/1-1/2

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 6.

Ready prices have further eased by about an anna or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of 2d. per cwt. in the nearer shipment prices for both Java and Beet Sugar. Prices for Java Distant positions also record a drop of about a pence or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 15|14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11 per cwt F.B.H.
S.S. Scheldestant sh. 16 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March sh. 16 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April sh. 16|1 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March sh. 16|4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. sh. 16|1 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—

March sh. 16|5 per cwt. F.B.H.
April sh. 16|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

B.R.B. BEET SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 16|2 per cwt.
Shipment Feb-MMareh sh. 16|4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Weak.

### NEW NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

The Shiva-Seva Mandal, an organisation composed of philanthropically-minded clerks and teachers have been conducting a school known as 'New Night High School' for the last few years, for the benefit of workers, who cannot attend day-schools. The Mandal staged a charity performance called "Chandra-Grahan" last Sunday, which was very successfully done. The proceeds amounting to Rs. 502-6 were given over to the School Funds.

A fire broke out at Gudar in the Madras Presidency on March 31 and nearly 40 houses have been burnt away. The loss to the poor is very great.—Free Press.

The appeal regarding the Shankeswar and Karaveer Muuts was allowed by the Privy Council dissenting from the view of the High Court.—Free Press.

## AXE AT WORK

### RETRENCHMENT IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST

### DR. VIEGAS' RESOLUTIONS CARRIED

A special meeting of the Improvement Trust Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the Municipal Corporation Hall, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

The meeting was called to consider several propositions of Dr. A. G. Viegas in regard to the retrenchment in the Bombay Improvement Trust and after considerable discussion several resolutions of Dr. Viegas were agreed to by a large majority.

BANNER IN CORPORATION HALL

At the outset Sir V. A. Dabholker raised a point of order as the power of making an appointment rested with the Improvements Committee.

Another member raised a point of order stating that the banner of the Corporation was not hoisted in the Corporation hall.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee was surprised that Sir V. A. Dabholkar had raised a point of order which apparently meant that the Chairman of the Improvements Committee was against retrenchment and that they desired to have all the power vested with the Improvements Committee and its chairman and the Board should do nothing in the matter.

The chairman ruled Dr. Viegas in order and promised to enquire in regard to the absence of the banner in the Council Hall.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following resolutions of Dr. A. G. Viegas were then carried, viz. "That the Board are of opinion that the following points in effecting retrenchment should be taken into consideration:—

"That no extension of service should be granted to those who are 55 years of age and above."

"That those whose services have been lent by Government should be sent back as early as possible."

"That those on the Temporary establishment should be asked to go before those on the Permanent Establishment; but length of service in hard cases should be considered."

"That the Juniors on the Permanent staff should be asked to go first and then the seniors, and

"That those in service for 25 years and above and who are short of 30 years' service should be given the option of retiring if it could be done without detriment to the interest of the Trust, to the full gratuity as if they have completed 30 years' service or 55 years of age."

The Board then adjourned till the 13th instant.

## HOCKEY.

### CHARITY MATCH

#### G. I. P. JUBBULPORE WIN HARD LINES CUP.

Owing to the fact that Bootha Singh's XI were unable to extend their stay here to play against the G. I. P. Jubbulpore, yesterday, for the Hard Lines Cup, the managing committee of the Aga Khan Tournament decided that the "Times of India" be asked to fill the vacancy, being the team with the best local record. The match was not a great one and the Railwaymen did not experience much difficulty in winning and their half a dozen goals fully represented their superiority. In the opening half, however, the Pressmen put up a stout defence and the interval arrived without any score. For this they had to thank Turner, their goal-keeper, who played a brilliant game, some of his saves being as spectacular as they were good. On several occasions the Railway forwards were true, only to be baulked, however, by the goalie who would rush out and boot the ball clear.

The "Times" succeeded in keeping their opponents out for a good part of the second moiety, but then the sustained pressure had effect and goal followed up goal until the final whistle found six on the board. Pinto scored the opening goal, Willmer added two more, Pinto then obtained the fourth, Willmer netted another, and Pinto brought the number to six. All of these were scored at close quarters giving Turner no chance to save.

Sir Reginald Spence, in a short speech congratulated the winners and presented the cup which had been given by Sir Joseph Kay to assist the cause of charity.

G. I. P. Rly., Jubbulpore ..... 6 goals.
"Times of India" ..... nil.

G. I. P. RLY. JUBBULPORE:—Gibson; Smith and Macnamara; Mills, Norris and King; Sullivan, Pinto, Rocque, Willmer and Conlan.

"TIMES OF INDIA":—Turner; Lynn and Edwards; Lee, Pereira and Rodriques; De-Burgh, Blake, Powell, Carey and Bhattacharjee.

Referees:—Messrs. Woods and Maloney.

### TO-DAY'S FINAL.

5-30: Ajmere vs. Christ Church Old Boys, Jubbulpore.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY APRIL 7, 1927.


## INDIAN STATES AND THEIR RULERS.

The annual summer exodus of the Indian Princes to Europe seems to be commencing. By the mail next Saturday are due to sail, amongst others, the Maharaja of Baroda and the Maharao of Cutch, the rulers of two important and extensive States, both well-advanced in years, and both esteemed until about a few years ago for their peculiar excellence as Princes and even as Indians. If the Maharaja Gaekwar has forfeited of late the worshipful regard of the Indian people towards him, it is certainly due in a very great measure to the long absence of His Highness from the country. The Baroda administration, whatever its defects, was furnished, it may be admitted, by officers and ministers whose loyalty and patriotism more than made up for the absence of His Highness and the consequent lack of that quick decision in matters of administration which interfered invisibly but also incontestably with the progress of the State and its people. His Highness the Gaekwar is much too advanced and enlightened a Prince not to have perceived this himself; but those who have known him in these latter days have noticed a growing apathy, if not antagonism, towards popular aspirations of our day, which makes one wonder how in his earlier days the leaders of Indian nationalism could have thought of him as a possible 'princeps' in their efforts towards our national regeneration. It is not for lack of admonition, in public as well as in private, that the Maharaja Gaekwar can extenuate his repeated offence of unreasonable absence from the State; for the Baroda People's Congress as well as the responsible Minister of His Highness are reported to have drawn his attention to this evil in no ambiguous terms. The world does not, and perhaps will never, know to what extent such remonstrances were responsible for the resignation of Sir Manubhai from the Baroda Diwanship; but the Maharaja must be building on sands if he thinks that by swapping horses in midstream he has done all that his subjects expected him to do; that by pitchforking an utter outsider in place of Sir Manubhai, he has remedied the irremediable grievance of his frequent absence from the State.

The Maharao of Cutch stands on a different footing. His administration of fifty odd years has never given any room for hopes of a brilliant or progressive administration. He has, therefore, no charge of causing disappointment of this kind to face. But the grievance against him is there none-the-less, not only because backward as the Cutch administration has always been under the half century of the present Maharao's rule the last ten years or so have shown a positive decline of an actively objectionable kind, that has at last roused the long-suffering Cutchi people to organise themselves into proper constitutional forms in order to submit their grievances to the Durbar. But the only role the Rao of Cutch could ever have filled, even in his best days, would be that of a benevolent, paternal ruler. He is constitutionally incapable of any sympathy with the ideas of his day; he is temperamentally incapable of understanding people who have the hardihood to complain against his divine right to misrule. Unlike the Gaekwar, the ruler of Cutch has taken to these foreign excursions of a criminally costly nature only in recent years; and, since Princes are parasites who themselves earn nothing, but only spend the hard-earned wealth of their subjects, the latter have a right to know the why and wherefore of these unending, unjustifiable and inexplicable excursions. All that can be urged against the absenteeism of the Maharaja Gaekwar can be urged,—only with tenfold intensity,—against the absenteeism of the Cutch Prince; for the latter has not even the screen of a decent administration to protect the nakedness of this indefensible absence. The people of Cutch in their Conference were very anxious to secure His Highness's sympathy by hastening with their resolution of loyalty towards a Prince thoroughly disloyal to the best traditions of Indian Princedom; we even hear that the leaders of the Cutchi Conference are going to present, in a silver casket, the "address" of their deputation to this unrepentant Chief, who has not a morsel of sympathy for his subjects, who has shown not a grain of the commonest courtesy to his people such as a bare acknowledgement of the letters and telegrams sent by them to His Highness. Since the leaders of the Conference are absolute in their discretion as to the steps they are taking for submitting their memorial of grievances, it is open to them to make new history by creating such highly questionable precedents; for we have yet to learn of a memorial of grievances, like the one presented to His Highness of Cutch by a Deputation of the Cutchi People's Conference, having been ever submitted in a golden or silver casket. As there is no one to question these leaders if they have any legal or moral right to devote the funds of the Conference to such a purpose, they will, of course, be at perfect liberty and in perfect immunity in whatever they choose to do with the monies for which they are only trustees appointed by the people; but they must not forget that they are creating a false precedent, and giving a most questionable turn to the aims and objects of the Conference and the resolutions of that body in thus converting a memorial of grievances into an "Address",—is it of welcome, or congratulation, or godspeed to His Highness? Let the leaders beware.

All this, however, may seem a trifle laboured and unnecessary if we do not think of the times that are coming, and the possibilities they are fraught with. While the Maharaja Gaekwar is junketing in the Spas of Europe, and the Maharao of Cutch groping in the darkness of the Dark Continent, the Viceroy is reported to be convening a Conference,—informal, of course,—of the rulers of India and, their ministers to consider schemes of introducing representative institutions and a measure of responsibility in the State Governments. The question may well be asked if these absentee princes and their like have made any arrangments,—have in fact any views,—on such a vital question as this; or do they simply mean to stand as mere obstructionists? The Secretary of State has ever since his accession insisted upon a measure of responsive co-operation before the next step forward in constitutional advance in British India can be taken; would he not expect something a little different from such sheer, senseless obstruction from these exalted obstructors? The Royal Commission on Constitutional Reforms is bound to be appointed and in session by the next cold weather. Will the Princes of India have nothing to submit to such a body from their point of view? Will they be suffered eternally to be as reactionary and apathetic as they choose? Will their people have no say in the moulding of the destiny of India as a whole? It is doubtful if the Gaekwars and the Maharaos care even to think of such matters; but that is no reason why their attention should not be drawn to such imminent questions of prime importance; and, failing them, of their subjects, who must set about considering their future if they do not wish to be systematically oppressed at home, and as systematically ignored outside.

## THE ONE NEED.

The National week began from yesterday and public meetings are being arranged in Congress centres in this City to bring home to the masses the ideas of the Congress as the one all-India political organisation which stands, in spite of the many attacks inflicted, by those who control it as well as its enemies, on its power and prestige, as the acknowledged and unrivalled exponent of India's political aspirations. But we would urge Congress workers all over the country to take advantage of the National Week, when the memory of Jallianwala irresistibly comes up to the Indian mind as a poignant reminder of our humiliating position as the only non-self-governing portion of the British Empire, at the mercy of Dyers who in their folly imagine that "moral and widespread effects" can be produced by mowing down unarmed defenceless crowds, and impress upon the country the fact that if Jallianwalas are to be made absolutely impossible in future, Indian Nationalism must continue to stress the one supreme need the need of ever-growing co-operation between Indian and Indian, the need of unity on essentials between all political parties. The Congress organisation alone can successfully emphasize this need and can ultimately achieve the unity of all parties if only the leaders of various political parties, especially the dominant parties in the Congress, learn to concentrate more on the points which are common to them and less on those, far too few in number, which divide them. Let Congress workers, then, preach with confident hope this one need of unity during the National Week and they will be celebrating it to the best advantage of the country. It is an opportune step the Congress President is taking just now to tour throughout the country to endeavour to effect a fusion of all political parties and to find out how best to eliminate communalism from our politics. He has very rightly declared that the need to-day is for a "re-united and re-invigorated Congress". It behoves all true Nationalists to profit by the mistake committed at Gauhati and the experience gained since then and do their very best to seek the fusion of all political parties to make the most resolute attempt to curb communalism and meet with a united Front the forces which deny freedom to India.

## HYPOCRISY IN EXCELSIS

India knows what a great friend it has in Earl Winterton, the Under-Secretary of State for India. But even he appears to have surpassed his usual self when he spoke as the veritable champion of India's honour and aspirations in opposing the various amendments moved to some sections of the Indian Navy Bill. For, he sought to speak in tones of patriotic passion and righteous indignation as he characterised the amendments of Mr. Pethwick Lawrence and Commander Kenworthy as even more insulting to Indian nationalism and its high traditions than injurious to the interests of British Imperialism. But alas! for the noble lord we find him on a more critical examination of the matter, assuming the role of a brazen-faced charlatan and using the language of hypocrisy and camouflage. Mr. Lawrence indeed spoke the mind of India when he moved for the deletion of provisions enabling the Indian Navy to be used as a pawn in Imperialistic gambles. And Earl Winterton spoke arrant nonsense when he "placed a great deal of reliance on Indian public opinion" in following in this matter the provisions in operation regarding the Indian Army. Can Earl Winterton pretend to be ignorant of the tremendous agitation that has swept over the whole land against the despatch of Indian troops for service in China, and can he not imagine to himself the bitter feelings of shame and humiliation that burn in the hearts of all self-respecting Indians at the new game of getting India to pay for a navy that is to be obviously used as a link in the Imperialistic chain? The snobbish Earl has also talked glibly of Dominion navies. But does he seriously mean to tell us that the Canadian or the Australian navy—such as it is—could be ordered about by scheming politicians at Downing Street without any reference to the central Governments that have built and reared them up? Let him know once and for all that nationalist India also desires to make a clean sweep of all old militarist and Imperialistic anachronisms and to subject its old army as well as its new navy to the laws and the behests of its own Legislative Assembly rather than to the hateful tyranny of a Parliament working six thousand miles away.

The question of expenses is no less important than that of control and commander Kenworthy deserves well of India for seeking to make India responsible for only those Imperialistic ventures as were approved by the Indian legislature. But here again the Under-Secretary of State talked airily as if the amendment sought to "impose a restrictive covenant upon Indian people!" But did he not admit that, the old Indian Council could actually make a free gift of large sums during the war when it was prompted or disposed to do so? The fact is that the Commander's amendment would far more restrict the autocratic tyranny of Great Britain than the bolstered-up generosity of India. The Earl hastened to assure the House that "it was most unlikely that the sub-section would be put into operation at all." Why, then, object to its deletion? The Bill was finally passed by the House of Commons. But nobody, we presume, will be deceived by the hypocritical asseverations of Mr. Headlam that it will in any degree transfer responsibility for naval defences to India. While we will pay for the new octopus somebody else will control it.

# CONGRESS POLITICS IN MELTING-POT

## PROPHETS AND PREACHINGS THAT LEAD NOWHERE.

### A FALSE ANALYSIS SHOWN UP.

I

(BY A SOCIALIST.)

The inherent weakness of nationalist forces in the Legislative Assembly and their obvious failure to achieve anything in the last session have once again led to a renewal of discussions on the principles of Congress politics. The President of the Congress has taken a lead in the matter and has developed his theme in many ways in the course of his journey from Delhi to Madras. Other leaders and members are also engaged in unburdening themselves on the reasons of their failure and the remedies for the future, and even local prophets have not failed to stun and stagger their votaries and worshippers with screaming headlines and vague messages of non-co-operation. An impartial student would, however, be very much surprised to see how most of these discussions move about in a vicious circle and have not the slightest touch of originality if only because they cater for cheap popularity by appealing to worn-out sentiments. How funny is it to see that the Swarajist programme of "continuous and consistent obstruction" in the councils was devised after the negations of the N.C.-O. programme were proved by painful experience to be blind alleys that led nowhere and now that the rigours of the Swarajist programme have also been proved to be quite out of date by the stern logic of day to day Council work, we are being solemnly asked by interested agitators to hark back to the warcry of N.C.-O.! This is evidently a ruse to invoke the shades of Gandhism and to stem the rise of the new party which must sooner or later come into existence. But the President of the Congress is too shrewd to run after such will-o'-the-wisps and appears to have definitely turned down the pompous advice of the local oracle by expressing his clear determination to "bring about as complete a fusion of political parties as possible." This also shows how Mr. Iyengar contemplates "an alteration in the Gauhati programme" on lines diametrically opposed to those fondly anticipated in some quarters.

**BLUNDERING AT GAUHATI.**

But then the question remains how to eradicate the deadly disease that is slowly but steadily creeping over our political life in the Councils and the country? Let us first diagonose the disease before thinking of the remedies. Nobody can shut his eyes to the evils of divided leadership and demoralised following that were so largely responsible for the debacles at Delhi and the President himself cannot exonerate himself from his share of responsibility in that behalf. The communal trouble and suicidal party divisions were also there. But looking deeper down into the matter the chief source of the troubles must be fearlessly traced to the blundering and bungling that were enacted at Gauhati. It is no question of being wise after the event. The glaring defects and grotesque inconsistencies lurking in the Council resolution were ruthlessly exposed by many a no-Changer and Swarajist at Gauhati. It was emphatically pointed out in effect that you cannot eat the cake and have it—i.e., cannot maintain the camouflage of consistent resistance and obstruction while at the same time trying to get all benefits big and small that you can get for the people through the Councils. The logic of the plea was irresistible. But the orthodox leaders rather than cut the Gordian knot and frankly accept the practical advice of Pandit Malaviya satisfied themselves by producing a jumble and a hotchpotch which—except in one matter, to which I shall presently refer—gave neither a clear mandate to councillors nor a definite lead to the country.

**A GROSS MISTAKE.**

Mr. Horniman has pointed out with much pomp and circumstance that in not opposing the Finance Bill tooth and nail the Congress Party in the Assembly acted in distinct violation of the Gauhati resolution. But in quoting clause (b) of the Council resolution he has conveniently forgotten the very important proviso "subject to clause (d)" with which the clause (b) begins. And the clause (d) is so encyclopaedic in character as to support any plea that Congress leaders may base on the benefits of the reduction of the salt duty and the retention of the export duty on hides. This, again, shows how critics who somehow chose to sleep over or wink at Gauhati have now made a belated appearance in the arena to enlarge on the obvious and to condemn a resolution that should never have been passed. The fact is that the resolution was calculated to

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# BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

## LACK OF VARIETY AND ATTRACTIVENESS.

(BY D. R. GADGIL.)

VI

There are numerous criticisms that can be levelled against the present B.A., course. They may be summed up in three counts, (i) it is too easy, (ii) it is too narrow, (iii) it introduces too much specialization at too early a stage. That it is too easy, every college teacher knows. The pass degree is a mere nothing and it is well-known that nobody need read much except in the last term for getting through the ordinary B.A. And this is what usually does happen with students for the ordinary B.A. degree. But if the course is to be made more difficult it should also be made more interesting. There is not half enough variety in the course as it stands to-day. There are a few stereotyped groups and the candidate must choose one of these. There is no chance of combining various subjects. Some of the remarks that Professor Graham Wallas makes in this connection in his book on Social Heritage are extremely illuminating. Professor Wallas is against all grave restrictions against combination. He deprecates the division even between "Arts and Science" in the newer English Universities and as for the necessity of combining a variety of subjects he says "The provision of teaching in new subjects must be accompanied by a constant process of redivision and reintegration of labour. Modern Philosophy, for instance, will remain sterile unless it is brought into relation with modern history, logic unless it becomes conscious of mathematics, biology unless it learns from psychology to watch behaviour as well as structure—just as chemistry remained unprogressive in the second half of the 19th Century until it came into contact with Physics. The philistinism of English legal training will not be diminished unless law comes into contact with history and psychology."

**A SERIOUS DEFECT.**

Professor Wallas blames the Oxford grouping because it is too rigid. Of course the Oxford courses are not at all so rigid as the courses at Bombay. Here in Bombay, Economics can be combined only with History and vice versa. It is interesting in this connection to notice that most of the great Cambridge economists have gone through either the Moral sciences or the Mathematical Tripos. In our University a student who would increase his acquaintance with Philosophy or with Mathematics must either study them exclusively or do entirely without them. If you want to study any particular language you must needs study two other languages also and no other subjects. This has led to creating curious errors of thought, conceptions of watertight compartments in the field of knowledge in the mind of the Indian student. What I mean would be easily recognised by anybody who has heard a discussion, on a subject like History vs. Literature which are yet too often the stock subjects of many college debating societies.

**TOO FEW SUBJECTS.**

Further, of course, the candidates study too few subjects. I may quote here an extract from Principal Hamill's oral evidence before the latest Reform Committee. He says that the subjects for the pass B.A. are too few and adds "If a student is compelled to have knowledge of many subjects, he will undoubtedly have a better intellectual equipment." What was wrong with the old B.A. course was not that they had too many subjects to study but that the course was rigid and everybody had to study the same subjects. To-day a B.A. pass student in Philosophy or Mathematics will know nothing outside his subject except the compulsory English course and a student in "languages" can take 5 papers in English and two in his mother tongue and get through. The stage at which the average B.A.

(Continued on page 10).

## Notes of the Day.

**Furore of Indignation.**

The Baldwin Government's crude attempt to demolish the political power of British Trade Unionism by their new measure has evidently created a furore of indignation everywhere in Britain except in Tory ranks. The Trade Union Conference proposes a national one-day strike as a protest against the measure and it is significant that the measure has evoked considerable disapprobation in Liberal ranks. The Liberal attitude will be closely watched both by the Government and the Labour Party. If the Liberal leaders and their Press express even a qualified approval of some of the principles involved in the measure, the Baldwin Government will not take care to tone down the acerbities of the measure as they very probably mean to do. If Labour finds that Mr. Lloyd George and his friends are lukewarm in their wholesale condemnation of the measure, it will have no option but to prepare itself for launching a bitter class war against all the bourgeois elements in the State.

**An Unjust Move.**

It is an unjust and inequitable move on the part of the Government of Kenya to profess sympathy at a recent meeting of the Kenya Legislative Council with the demand of the European members that a "more equitable method of taxation in connection with the European education cess than at present exists under the poll-tax," should be investigated by a Select Committee. This means that the previous contention of the European members of the Kenya Legislature that the poll-tax as affecting them should be operative for only a year is now to receive favourable consideration from the Government of the Colony while not a word is said about the injustice to the Asiatics in making the poll-tax a permament item of taxation for them. The Government of India, as Mr Desai of Kenya points out in a statement to the Associated Press, ought to protest strongly against this. Why should the Indian alone be singled out for this iniquitous burden of a mediaeval form of taxation?

**A Welcome Departure.**

Mr. Huseinally M. Rahimtoolah, who has been elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, has made a welcome departure from the usual routine by giving a clear lead to his colleagues as regards the work before them. Having reminded them that they were the financial committee of the Corporation, that the loan liabilities of the Corporation were over 18 crores, that about 35 per cent. of the Municipal revenue was devoted to paying the interest and sinking fund charges, it was their sacred duty, in order to avoid increased burden on the rate-payer, to scrutinize carefully every new expenditure and every demand for additional expenditure from the surplus and cash balance. Vigilant scrutiny is the only guarantee for sound municipal finance and progressive administration. We trust Mr. Rahimtoolah will be able to translate his laudable aspirations into deeds. He has begun well by resolving to clear off the arrears of work by more frequent meetings of sub-committees.

**Wrongly Advised.**

The deputation of workers in the "bidi" trades which sought an interview with the Municipal Commissioner on Tuesday, were wrongly advised by the interested middlemen and employers who make good profits from their sweated labour to put it to Mr. Clayton that the insistence upon the part of municipal authorities that each bidi shopkeeper should obtain a license injures their trade. It does nothing of the kind. The license fee is very small and the leaders of organised labour in Bombay who inquired into the matter thoroughly in 1925 came to the conclusion that the grievance of the license was a "selfish clamour" on the part of the bidi-owners. There ought to be a thorough inquiry, in fact, in regard to the manner in which house-owners are allowed to let out small congested portions of rooms jutting out on public thoroughfares for "bidi" factories.

**"New India."**

With the growth of more vigorous organs of nationalist opinion in the Southern Presidency, "New India" lost its hold on the public and had recently to cease publication. But those, who have not forgotten the invaluable and unforgettable services it rendered to the country during the days of Home Rule agitation, will be glad to know that it made its appearance in Bombay yesterday in the form of a weekly and with the definite purpose, as Dr. Annie Besant says, of taking its share in fighting the dragon of communalism in building up the nation. It will be edited by Dr. Besant and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and we have no doubt the public of Bombay which Dr. Besant describes as "India's greatest city" and "a more active political centre than Madras," will justify the compliment by helping the Editors to make it one of the most powerful weapons for destroying the communal canker.

# WOOING INDIAN PATRIOTISM

## WINTERTON'S HOMILY ON IMPERIALISM.

## NAVY BILL PASSED IN COMMONS

Several amendments cropped up against the Indian Navy Bill in the House of Commons during its report stage. Earl Winterton replying to all of them indulged in a homily on Imperialism and declared that patriotic Indians would not desire the limitation of the Indian Navy for action in Indian Waters only. The vigorous opposition of the Labour members of Parliament was unavailing and their amendments were all thrown out. The Bill as proposed was finally adopted by the House of Commons by 256 votes to 128.

### STRONG LABOUR OPPOSITION.

LONDON, April 5.

The House of Commons to-day, during the report stage of the Indian Navy Bill, rejected by 254 votes to 113 Mr. Pethick Lawrence's amendment to delete clause (1) of sub-section (1) Mr. Lawrence said that the Labour Party had substantially agreed to main the object of the bill, namely, the creation of an Indian Navy for the protection of the shores of India, but it proposed to get rid altogether of the provisions enabling the Indian navy to be used for other purposes, such as despatch to anywhere abroad, as part of the Indian navy.

AMAZING PLEA OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Earl Winterton said that what was proposed under the Bill was exactly the same as had already been in operation as regards Indian Army, and it would be most inconvenient from the administrative viewpoint if the Navy was put on a different basis. Earl Winterton placed great deal reliance on Indian public opinion. He had paid lot of attention to opinions expressed, but the opinion advocated in the amendment had not been expressed by any responsible person. The amendment would preclude use of Indian Navy for Imperial purposes. No such restrictive covenant applied to Dominion Navies. Indian opinion would say that the new force was placed in a humiliating position compared with the Dominion navies, if it was only used in Indian waters. He emphasised that in the Great War Indiea had as much defended North Sea as Indian Ocean.

OBJECTIONS TO ALTERATION.

Earl Winterton objected to fundamental alteration in bill, firstly, on account of great administrative inconvenience, secondly, it was unreasonable to create an anomaly which would be created if the Indian Army was subject to one set of legislative enactments and the Indian Navy to another and, thirdly, no such limits need be placed to patriotism of people who were likely to join the Indian Navy.

CHALLENGE TO MR. LAWRENCE.

It was most unlikely that the Indian Navy would be widely used outside Indian waters in war, but possibly in a big naval war these ships might be used for other purposes. He challenged Mr. Lawrence to find any Indian amongst the types accustomed to defend their own country in the past who would not say it was a reflection on their patriotism to suggest that they were willing to fight in Indian waters and not elsewhere.

ILLUSORY SAFEGUARD.

After declaring that he would have liked to amend the Government of India Act so that Indian troops might not be used outside India without the consent of Indian legislature Commander Kenworthy moved an amendment to clause (1) of sub-section (2) providing the omission of words "without consent of both Houses of Parliament". He said the safeguard inserted in bill with regard to the consent of Parliament when the Indian Navy would be used by the Admiralty was wholly illusory. It would be a healthier principle, when the Admiralty took over the force for services elsewhere than India, that we should pay.

ONLY AN EMERGENCY PROCEDURE.

Earl Winterton replying said he did not think that these words in the clause would offend the susceptibilities of Indians, because it was exactly the same profession as applied to the Army which could not be used outside India and paid for out of Indian revenues without the consent of both the Houses. This procedure had been adopted in case of the army for years past and had been found to be satisfactory. It was extremely unlikely that Parliament would ever be asked to vote revenues of India for this purpose and the power was only conferred as it was considered the most convenient and most proper method of procedure should emergency arise. Indeed it was most unlikely that the sub-section would be put into operation at all.

Earl Winterton said that the effect of the amendment, if carried, would be that India, under no circumstances, would be asked to provide for money to defray expenses of any vessel used outside Indian territorial waters. He did not believe that the House was anxious to impose that sort of restrictive covenant upon Indian people. He refused to believe that Indian patriotism was of such restrictive character. This amendment was tantamount to saying that at no time, however much it might be desired by Indian public opinion and, despite what had been said by some members, he believed it would be desired—and under no circumstances could they give money, if they wanted for general naval defence.

Cor. Wedgwood raised the question of payment to Indian troops in the great war.

Earl Winterton replied they were paid for by the Imperial Government and India gave a large sum towards the expenses of the war. He thought the effect of the amendment would be to prevent India from doing same in case of her Navy.

The amendment was rejected by 294 votes to 126.

Commander Kenworthy moved another amendment requiring consent of both Houses of Indian Legislature to payment of expenses of vessels not employed outside Indian naval defence. He declared that he moved the amendment not to wreck the bill, but because he wanted to see this navy become symbol of freedom.

"NOT A GESTURE OF GOODWILL!"

Earl Winterton said that most people would largely agree to considerations mentioned by commender, Kenworthy but the adoption of the amendment would not be regarded in India as a gesture of goodwill and equally if it was not adopted, there was nothing in the sub-clause to offend Indian susceptibilities. He was convinced that a very important question of principle which Commander Kenworthy had raised was not affected by the clause. Moreover it was never pretended that in the present transition stage of the Indian constitution, India through the Assembly had full control over her revenues. It had been asked that there should be a commission of enquiry into the relation between the House of Commons and India and, until the commission was appointed and the whole question investigated, any Government bringing a bill like this would apply to the Indian Navy the same provisions and form of procedure as applied to the Army. The point was not a fresh one and he hoped the House would come to an early decision.

The amendment was rejected by 272 votes to 126.

"BRINGING INDIA ON SAME POSITION."

Speaking on the motion for the third reading of the Bill Mr. Headlam explained that the whole point of the bill was to carry out the acknowledged policy of the British Government by degrees to give Indian people more and more self-Government and more and more interest in their own defence. At present India's naval defence lay with the admiralty and the bill aimed at gradually transferring responsibility for looking after India's naval defence. This and gradual granting of self-Government could not be done in a twinkling of the eye. This bill was one further stage in the policy of bringing India to sane position as other Dominions of the Crown.

The bill was read the third time by 256 votes to 128.—Reuter.

## JAPANESE FIRM'S CRISIS

### SUSPENSION OF ALL NEW BUSINESS

### NO PAYMENT OF BILLS

LONDON, April 6.

Tokio.—The great firm of Suzuki has suspended all new business transactions and also payment of bills.—Reuter.

Suzukie are the biggest Company; in Japan and Madame Yone Suzuki is said to be the richest woman in the world. The present step was anticipated in Tokio stock market where it accounted for the drop on an average of ten yen since 2nd April. Nevertheless it is feared that there will be a glut of commodity of the market as the firm will possibly dump manufactured goods in which they extensively deal in order to obtain ready money.

## ATTACK ON RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

### OFFICERS MOLESTED AND FIRED ON

LONDON, Apr. 6.

Peking.—Acting on signed authorisation from diplomatic corps over hundred of Changtsolin's troops and armed police raided the Soviet Embassy. The building was surrounded and raiders rushed in. One shot was heard after which a Russian was dragged out fighting and kicking, bound and carried off in a motor car. Hitherto six Russians and between fifteen and twenty Chinese have been removed to the police station. A machinegun, 15 rifles and quantity of ammunition have been removed from the Embassy. It is understood that the Soviet Charge d Affaires and other officials are detained in their offices. Troops still occupy the building.—Reuter.

## POWERS' GUNBOATS NEAR SHAMEEN ISLAND.

LONDON, Apr. 6.

Shanghai.—A message from Shameen states that the Island of Shameen is surrounded on three sides by wire entanglements. The front bund only remains open to allow the movements of the naval forces. Two British, 2 French and 1 American gunboats, are lying off the island. In the event of trouble men will land.

A Nanking message states that the Northern aeroplane has dropped 3 bombs on Nanking and two on Pukow.—Reuter.

## MORE ARTILLERY FOR CHINA.

### CAMBRIDGE NURSES ORDERED TO PROCEED

LONDON, April 6.

The fifty-second and ninety-eighth Batteries of Royal Field Artillery have been ordered to China immediately transport is available. R.A.M.C. are furnishing another field ambulance and general hospital with a capacity of two-hundred beds. R.A.M.C. are also providing supply company. Mechanical transport company and nurses from Cambridge hospital are under orders to proceed to China.—Reuter.

LONDON, Apr. 6.

Rome.—A brilliant banquet was given by Sgr. Mussolini in honour of the Hungarian Premier Count Bethlen which was the climax to the signing of the treaty of friendship, conciliation and arbitration between Italy and Hungary. In the course of a long encomium, Sgr. Mussolini referred to the Italian feelings for Magyars, and stressed on the forthcoming importance of Flume to Italo-Hungarian trade. The treaty is regarded as a further move on Italy's part in diplomatic strategy in the Balkans in which France and Italy do not see eye to eye.—Reuter's Special.

Gibraltar.—Steamer Gandara has arrived here.—Reuter's Special.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR THREE.

### JUDGMENT IN KAKORI CONSPIRACY CASE.

### "ATTEMPT TO EFFECT ARMED REVOLUTION."

LUCKNOW, Apr. 6.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the Kakori Conspiracy Case by Mr. A.H.D. B. Hamilton, Special Judge. Of the twenty-two accused before the court, three have been sentenced to be hanged, one has been sentenced to be transported for life, one gets fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment, five get ten years each, two seven years each, six five years each, two have been acquitted and two who turned approvers were pardoned.

This case was one of the biggest conspiracy cases in India. Over 250 witnesses were produced on behalf of the prosecution before the court of sessions and the exhibits both material and documentary numbered nearly eleven hundred.

The Judge found that there was a widespread conspiracy in the United Provinces the object of which was to effect an armed revolution for the overthrow of the present Government. The headquarters of the conspiracy was in Bengal, from where the accused Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee came as emissary to organise the U.P. branch. Jogesh was assisted by the accused G. C. Kar but the ideas emanated principally from the accused Sachindranath Sanyal. The first seeds were planted in this province in 1923, but the plant was well nourished by the accused Ramprasad and R.N. Lahiri. Ramprasad was the chief of the staff in the United Provinces but Lahiri too was a very important member. Dakhineswar and Sharabazar were part and parcel of this conspiracy, the duty of the Bengal section being to keep the Upper India organisation supplied with arms and ammunition.

In awarding sentences the judge remarked "I do believe that the great majority of the accused did not join this conspiracy for any personal gain or advantage. On the other hand it was the object of this conspiracy to effect an armed revolution. Members of the conspiracy had arms and made bombs.—A. P.

# JALLIANWALLA MASSACRE.

## DYER WOULD HAVE USED MACHINE-GUNS.

Question: Supposing the passage was sufficient to allow the armoured cars to go in, would you have opened fire with the machine-guns?

Answer: I think, probably, yes.

Question: In that case, the casualties would have been very much higher?

Answer: Yes.

Question: And you did not open fire with the machine-guns simply by the accident of the armoured cars not being able to get in?

Answer: I have answered you. I have said if they had been there, the probability is that I would have opened fire with them.

—General Dyer before Hunter Commission.

## NOTORIOUS GANG LEADER ARRESTED

### HALF AN HOUR'S TERRIBLE FIGHT

SIMLA, Apr. 6.

Information has reached here that on the morning of the 3rd instant a party of police and constabulary encountered a gang of approximately twenty Shinwari raiders near Jalbai which is about 15 miles due east of Nowshera. The gang immediately opened fire which was returned. After half an hour's fighting the gang disappeared leaving two dead and two rifles in the hands of the Government forces who suffered no casualties. The area was surrounded by troops and civil forces and as a result, an outlaw named Rahmat Shah, believed to be the leader of the gang was arrested. In the afternoon, a few miles from the scene of the affray the other raider was also captured and two others have been arrested by the police on suspicion. Rahmat Shah is believed to have taken part in the daring raid carried out in February last year against Hassan Abdul.—A. P.

## NATIONAL WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The National Week is being observed in Calcutta from to-day. National flags were hoisted in several different public Parks of Calcutta. This morning there will be a public meeting at the Shraddhanand Park. In the evening the general programme includes the selling the national flags, distribution of national literature and enlistment of Congress members. Free Press.

# SAKLATVALA PLEADS FOR UNITED CONGRESS

## "KEEP JALLIANWALA EVER GREEN"

## MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S MOVING APPEAL

### NATIONAL WEEK IN FULL SWING

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided as usual to observe the National Week commencing from the 6th of April and ending on the 13th instant for all the eight days. The first day was, indeed, very fittingly observed. A largely-attended public meeting was held at the Congress House on Wednesday evening, Maulana Shaukat Ali presiding. Before the regular proceedings of the meeting started, Mr. Hansraj, the blind Gujarati Poet, sang a song to the audience, vividly describing the atrocities of the Jallianwalla Bag. He was followed by Mr. Akhatar Ali with an Urdu song.

CONFESSION OF DEFEAT.

Opening the proceedings Maulana Shaukat Ali said that as a rule he liked to make his speeches in Hindustani. He begged to be pardoned if he had to say a few words in English looking to the nature of the audience. Surely he would make a sacrifice of his English if only he got what they were all fighting for. Maulana Shaukat Ali regretted that all the communities, Hindus, Mussalmans and others had laid down their arms and accepted defeat. He wanted to make a confession to his hearers. He had not thrown himself into the revolutionary movement in India before he was sent to prison. He had opportunities to study literature on revolutionary movements only in prison. Karl Marx's book on French Revolution, the life of Benjamin Franklin, the history of American Independence and all that revolutionary literature, he had read while in prison. The study of that literature gave him courage and hope. He reminded the audience of an incident during the War of American Independence. Americans had to fight for full eight years to throw away the British domination. In the 7th year of their struggle, the American Commander-in-Chief took a bribe of £35,000 from the Britishers and surrendered. Yet the sturdy Americans were not disheartened.

Continuing Maulana Shaukatt Ali said:—"Look at the last war. Turkey was torn asunder into several pieces. The Khalifa had joined the Britishers. All seemed blank and blurred in Turkey; yet the young Turks rose to the occasion. Look at the history of Afghanistan. You laugh at the Pathans; they smell so horribly. (Laughter). But remember the Pathans are a race of self-respecting people. When a Pathan dies while fighting for his country, they hoist a red flag on his grave just to distinguish him from others. Some of the Hindus are afraid that the Mahomedans in India will make common cause with the Amir of Kabul and instead of Englishmen there will be the Mahomedans ruling India. I assure my Hindu brethren that their suspicions are groundless."

LEST WE FORGET.

Proceeding the speaker said:—

"We Indians have got a short memory. Keep the memory of Jallianwalla Bag green in your minds. That was, indeed, a day of great humiliation and mortification for the whole of India. We are doomed to-day before the whole world as a nation of cowards. What is the use of your Hindu civilization and Muslim culture if you cannot redeem your honour? I have no hope in English people and I have, therefore, nothing to say as regards Lord Birkenhead's pontifical utterances. General Dyer made no distinction between Hindus and Mahomedans when he shot them in cold blood and for the matter of that our English rulers make no distinctio between them. I am afraid there is no hope of our salvation if Hindus and Mussalmans don't unite and give a united front to the common enemy. Let Comrade Saklatwalla return to England with at least a ray of hope that you will unite together and fight for your salvation."

WHO IS LORD BIRKENHEAD?

Comrade Shapurji Saklatwalla was the recipient of a very warm and enthusiastic reception when he was on his legs to address the huge gathering. Amidst defening cheers he proceeded:—

"I feel thankful to you for giving me one more opportunity to speak to my Congress friends. It is a sad occasion on which we have met to-day. It is sad both ways; for the inhuman act of tyranny and for the utter shame and humiliation upon this nation—the shame which is still lingering upon us. We are perhaps the only nation that can take such a cold-blooded massacre of innocent human beings as merely a passing incident! And on the top of all comes Lord Birkenhead's stupid isolence. Who is Lord Birkenhead? He is one of the untried prisoners of England. (Loud cheers). If one would only republish all the revolutionary speeches which he made while pleading for Irish freedom, no period of imprisonment would be longer for him. In the days of the recent Great War Lord Birkenhead was suspected by some to be in conspiracy with the Kaiser of Germany against his own sovereign, King George V and yet he is the same man who talks of order, order and what not.

PLATITUDES ON REASONABLENESS.

He appeals to the commensense and reasonableness of Indians. So long as the British Empire is based on the want of commonsense and unreasonableness, Lord Birkenhead cannot expect any commonsense and reasonableness from India. Let the Noble Lord point to a single man in the world, who will say that the Jallianwalla Bag episode was an act of commonsense and reasonableness. Is the incarceration of Bengal Detenus also an act of commonsense and reasonableness? There is no tyrant in the history, that has done a more diabolical deed than the Labour Government of Ramsay MacDonald which gave its approval to the Bengal Ordinance. I challenge Lord Birkenhead. Is Bengal Ordinance associated with commonsense and reasonableness? Go to Back Bay and you will find lot of commonsense and reasonableness hidden under every stone and grass on the reclamation grounds. Go to New Delhi and you will find there the fountain head of those rational qualities which Lord Birkenhead so dearly prizes. To me the New Delhi appears like a convicts' settlement.

"Our powerful imperial bosses have now found out a new weapon to put down the rising masses. Nowadays a "Great Tamasha" is going on in England. There will be a tougher fight when I return to England. The new Trade Unions Act is, indeed, one more charter to the Communist Party to go on with their communism with a fresh and redoubled vigour. In future all nations will be divided into two groups, one representing 2 per cent. of the population and the other 98 per cent. The latter group will be oppressed, threatened and intimidated by the former. The new Trade Unions Act stipulates that when these 98 per cent. of people combine, even in a peaceful way to offer passive resistance to the oppressing power, they will be imprisoned for a period of two years, and if they are found talking together they will be imprisoned for 6 months. These men of commonsense and reasonableness have got a notion that an addition of one more volume of law to the other humbugging volumes, will make mankind their permanent slaves. They have, by their wanton act of injustice, given us a golden opportunity to fight the battle royal with the capitalists. If I were in the Labour Party I would have allowed the passage of the bill. I would not have modified it. Communism is going to be the only answer of the British Labourers to a bill of this type.

After all how is the bill going to prevent the mass organisation? If they don't want a General Strike, we shall have half a dozen specific strikers which will ultimately result in a general strike. How are they going to stop this eventuality?"

HIS APPEAL.

"Now I appeal to you not to be frightened by the grandmotherly articles of the "Times of India" and the "Hindustan Times". Don't have that silly notion that only we in India disagree and other people don't. Please do what we Communists are doing. We disagree with the leaders of the Labour Party but we don't sulk. We support the Labour movement whatever our grievances against that movement may be. When you want to reform an institution, the best way is to get into it, put your strength to the wheel and then reform it from inside. Do not keep away from the Congress owing to petty differences. The Indian National Congress has got the spirit, the will, the devotion, the sacrifice and the toil of all the patriotic politicians of India. Get into it and set it right. Organise peasants and workers and let them act as strong citadels behind the Congress movement. A strong nation, a rich nation and a powerful nation is only that which has got first class Trade Union organisations. Let Congress be the mouthpiece of the whole nation. I once more remind you of the "Young Comrade's League." Life is not worth living if it is not directed to the emancipation of the poor for whom a nation lives and struggles. Make politics your religion. Unite together upon one political creed". (Loud and continued applause).

WE ARE YOUR FRIENDS.

The next speaker was Mr. Spratt. He said he owed an explanation as to why an Englishman, a member of the ruling race, should address them from a platform of that kind. "I belong", he went on to

(Continued on page 10.)

## ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY TITLES BILL.

### THIRD READING PASSED IN LORDS

LONDON, Apr. 5.

The House of Lords passed the third reading of Royal and Parliamentary titles bill. The bill was already passed by the House of Commons on 15th March.—Reuter.

## ROYAL TOURISTS IN BRISBANE.

LONDON, Apr. 5.

Brisbane.—Duke and Duchess of York arrived in Queensland border this morning in brilliant sunshine and were welcomed by the Acting Premier, Mr. Smith. Their Royal Highnesses were transferred to a specially built Queensland train in which they will visit the chief centers of Queensland.—Reuter.

## SITE FOR GOVT. OF INDIA OFFICES.

### ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

LONDON, Apr. 5.

It was announced in London County Council to-day that arrangements for letting the site in Kingsway-Alowych area for Government of India offices had been completed.—Reuter.

## DEATH OF JOCKEY ARCHIBALD.

LONDON, April 5.

The death has occurred of jockey George Archibald. He rode five horses at Newmarket to-day. He complained of severe pains in stomach and went home where he died.—Reuter.

## REALISATION OUT-RUNS ANTICIPATION

### 30 PER CENT DIVIDEND DECLARED

### PROGRESS OF ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COY

The fifty-second annual general meeting of the shareholders and policy holders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurances Company, Ltd., was held at the Oriental Buildings, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee Warden, presiding.

A SPLENDID PROGRESS.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, showed his extreme satisfaction at the splendid progress the company had made during the year of the report. The new business of the previous year. he remarked, had far surpassed their most sanguine expectations. The net result of the company's operations for the year was an increase in the total funds of over Rs. 42 lakhs.

EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS.

Continuing, the President said that the one item in the balance sheet appearing for the first time was the account designated "Exchange Fluctuations, Reserve Fund." The figure of Rs. 5,15,000 credited to this account was made up of Rs. 2,65,000 transferred from the difference of exchange on account of current year's investments in Indian Sterling Loans and the balance of Rs. 2 1|2 akhs was a transfer trade from the investment reserve fund. The Exchange fluctuations reserve fund had been set up as a provision to cover the depreciation due to Exchange in the Company's Sterling, which would have to be written down from a 1s. 4d. to a 1s. 6d. Exchange basis.

REPORT AT A GLANCE.

There is an unprecedentedly large increase in the new business of the last year, 17,371 new policies assuring the sum of Rs. 3,91,39, 612 having been issued as compared with 13,545 policies for Rs. 2,96,42,700 in 1925, showing an increase of 3,826 policies for Rs. 94,96,912 The premium income on the new assurances of 1926 is Rs. 22,40,530. The funds have increased from Rs. 6,96,77,417 to Rs. 7,38,82,585 showing an increase during the years of over Rs. 42 lakhs. The average rate of interest realised was over 5.5 per cent. after deduction of income tax. The receipts of the last year amounted to over 145 lakhs of which over Rs. 105 lakhs were derived from premiums. The company's claim experience continues to be very satisfactory. There was an increase of Rs. 14 lakhs in the claims by maturity last year. In the last year the company had 1,12,,210 policies in force assuring over Rs. 23 crores including bonus additions.

Moved by the chairman and seconded by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the adoption of the report was unanimously carried.

SUBSTANTIAL DIVIDEND.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim then moved that 30 per cent. dividend for the preceding year should be declared. Duly seconded, the proposal was unanimously carried.

One month's bonus to the members of the staff was also voted unanimously.

After the election of directors and appointment of auditors had been gone through, the work of the general meeting was concluded.

## SAKLATVALA PLEADS FOR UNITED CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 9.)

say, "To that group of British Society which, in the heart of its heart, desires to help Indian Nationalism. Reference was made to the Labour Government of Mr. Ramsay McDonald. I assure you that there is a great deal of searching of hearts in the Labour Party itself. You can count upon it that we will be your allies through and through. British workers have found since the War that they are going down every day. There is no gainsaying the fact that the British imperialism is in decay. A day will soon come when you will have your hopes realized."

APPEAL FOR PURCHASE OF KHADDAR.

Moulana Shaukat Ali then made a fervent appeal to the gathering to buy khaddar that was kept in the meeting for sale. The daughters of the Late Dadabhai Nowroji presented a khaddar shawl to the Communist M.P. The meeting dispersed after some khaddar had been sold on the spot. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has chalked out a heavy programme for the remaining days of the National Week. They have asked the people to buy khaddar and to enlist themselves and the members of the Congress.

## CHOLERA SPREADING IN KARNATAK

BIJAPUR, Apr. 6.

Ruralava in Karnatak is also affected by cholera. The Health Department is taking steps to combat it. The Health Officer, Bellary District, warns the public against attending Jatra at Hampi as cholera and plague raging in and around that place.—Free Press.

## NON-CO-OPERATION IMPOSSIBLE IN COUNCILS

### WORK AMONG MASSES-ONLYS WAY TO SWARAJ.

### MR SRINIVAS AIYENGAR' STRONG PLEA.

MADRAS, April 5.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar, speaking at a public meeting this evening under the auspices of the Congress Committee, entered a strong plea for work among the masses as the only sure way of attaining Swaraj, and expressed the opinion that work in the Councils and the Assembly was only of secondary importance. Congressmen in the Councils were occupying strategic points and was sure that in spite of insinuations that they were co-operating with the bureaucracy, the spirit of Non-Co-Operation was there, and that complete non-co-operation was impossible under the circumstances.—A. P.

## POLL-TAX ON ASIATIC EDUCATION.

### KENYA COUNCIL'S NEW MOVE.

BROACH, April 4.

Mr D. B. Desai of Kenya has received news from Kenya that at a meeting of the Kenya Legislative Council held at Nairobi on the 10th March, Captain Schwartze (Nairobi South) moved "that a select Committee of this honourable Council be appointed to consider some more equitable method of taxation in connection with the European education cess than at present existing under the increased poll-tax."

Capt. Schwartze, speaking on the motion, said that it should be remembered that the European Education Cess was passed only at the last minute, when the Domestic Servants' Tax was dropped. The majority of elected members were prepared to vote for it only if Government would give an assurance that it would not remain on the statute book for more than one year. Government declined to give such an assurance and several members voted against the tax. He understood that the Government was in sympathy with the motion he proposed.

The acting Colonial Secretary accepted the motion on behalf of the Government. The motion was passed unanimously, and the following members were elected to the Committee: the Treasurer, Chairman; Mr. Arthur George Baker, Lord Delamere, Capt. H. F. Ward, Mr. Conway Harvey, Mr. T. J. O'Shea and the member for Mombasa.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE MOVE.

Explaining the implication of the appointment of such a Committee, Mr. D. B. Desai said to an Associated Press representative that it meant reconsideration of the European Education Poll-Tax, while the Asiatic Education Poll-Tax was practically a settled fact. The Government of India, through Mr. Bhore, stated in the Assembly that the European and Indian communities in Kenya were taxed equally. But the above move by the European community told a different tale. Mr. Desai asked whether the Government of India would intervene in the matter, since though the tax was named "Asiatic" it was collected only from Indians.—A. P.

## THEFT IN MYSORE TALUKA TREASURY.

### OFFICERS UNDER ARREST.

BIJAPUR, April 5.

A daring theft of Government notes of the value of Rs. 13,000 has taken place in the Mysore Taluka treasury. A sum of Rs. 8,000 all in currency notes is said to have been found at or near Basral in Mandya Taluka. All the officers in charge of the Treasury have been arrested.—Free Press.

## SUMMONSES SERVED ON SWARAJISTS

### INTERESTING CASE IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

CALCUTTA, Apr. 6.

Summonses were served to-day on five prominent Swarajists in suits instituted in the High Court by Anath Nath Mullick ex-Swarajist who at one time lent considerable financial support to the Swaraj Party in Bengal. One suit claims account and proper administration of moneys which were collected ostensibly for rural reconstruction in the lifetime of Mr. C. R. Das. The defendants are the trustees of the funds and include prominent Swarajists such as Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Nirmal Chunder Chunder, Dr. Bidhan Chunder Roy and Mr. S. C. Bose. The second suit claims account from Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta of funds alleged to have been made over by Mr. Mallick for Congress work but which according to him have not been satisfactorily shown as having been employed for Congress purposes.—A. P.

## THE DRAIN ON HYDERABAD.

### DUMPING OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS

### THE NIZAM'S PROTEST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD (Deccan), Apr. 4.

For the last few weeks the speed of the correspondence passing between H. E. H. the Nizam and Sir William Barton, the Resident at Hyderabad, has greatly been accelerated and even the tone has grown serious and businesslike. Nawab Sir Farid-un-Mulk, retired President of State Council, Nawab Nizamat Jang, Political Minister, and Nawab Mehdi Yar Jang, Political Secretary, attend the King Kothi daily for hours together. The Resident has also been granted audience on several occasions.

During the last winter the tension between the British Government and the Nizam's Government was removed on the explicit understanding that the strength of European high officials in the administration should be equivalent to pre-war strength as in the course of the last decade exclusion of Europeans from time to time from the State service and the substitution in their stead had proved to be a line of policy based on unsound principles which had lowered the efficiency of the administration. Moreover, it was mutually agreed to that certain Indian officials of high position in the State, whose continuation in service, according to the taste and criteria of the British Government, was supposed to be harmful to the best interests of the country and its people, should be pensioned off immediately and that on no account, as against the practice in British India, extension be granted to those who have completed their full term of office. Another question raised was that the old custom of receiving Nazars on the part of H. E. H. the Nizam should be put an end to. About this the ruler had subsequently framed and issued certain regulations which he has been observing faithfully to a letter.

The influx of European officers has not yet completed though terms of appointment are being discussed with a number of them through the Resident, nor, except ing half a dozen, the entire exodus of high Indian officials as demanded by the Resident has yet taken place.

Now that Sir William Barton is proceeding on 6 months' leave he is exerting every nerve to have before his departure his proposals carried into effect, adding a few fresh requisitions, two of them being: (1) that the heir apparent should be sent to some European centre for culture and education and (2) that His Exalted Highness should grant his two stepbrothers 10 lakhs yearly together with a permanent Jagir of 3 lakhs from the Crown Lands.

UNCONSCIONABLE SALARIES.

The question of the coming in of the Europeans is troublesome in more than one way. Most worthy of mention is the fact that they demand here salaries such as they cannot in British India. It indeed falls within His Exalted Highness' rights to entertain scruples as regards their appointment for financial reasons. The salaries of three Europeans uptill now taken are very large, they are double or almost treble the sum these officers received in British India, e.g., Col. Chenvix Trench, Revenue Minister, who is an officer of the rank of Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner is getting Rs. 6,001 in British coin per month including allowances and contribution towards pension, while Mr. Tascar, Revenue Secretary, collectively draws Rs. 4,000 per month and Mr. Armstrong, Director General of Police between three and four thousand per mensem. Formerly the Indian officers holding these posts used to get Rs. 2,500, 2,000 and 1,500 respectively. Needless to emphasize that Indians of highly gifted administrative genius and abundant technical qualifications could easily be forthcoming on better pays. We believe that, in all probability the delay in the selection of more Europeans is caused by considerations like this.

THE CASE OF MR. COLLINS.

Mr. Collins, formerly District Magistrate, Patna, arrived here more than a week ago but he has not yet been entrusted with the work of his department of Commerce and Industry since the terms he has submitted do not appear to meet with His Exalted Highness' approval and his case is still under consideration. It is hoped that he will shortly be appointed Secretary and Director General and the present Secretary Nawab Samad Yar Jang will be transferred to the Secretaryship of Army and Medical Departments. This gentleman is sufficiently experienced in military matters, for, in Bhopal, he has for long served in that position. However, rumour has it also that for that post the Resident has recommendd the appointment of a European officer.

As regards the compulsory retirement on pension of the remaining persons whose names were included in a list handed over by the Resident, His Exalted Highness is at sixes and sevens. He fails to see any potent reason for their removal from service and to submit blindly to the will of the Paramount Power would be to suppress the dictates of conscience and violate the rules of service. He is very curious that the British Government is totally reluctant to follow the very principles which they lay down for the guidance of the Nizam and press with all the power at their command their observance, that is to say, all such Indian officials in the State as are the pets and favourites of the British Government are free from all restrictions of age and qualifications, etc., while those who are loyal to the throne and the motherland are being done away with.

INTRIGUES ENCOURAGED.

It has already been in these columns that the Hyderabad State is a fertile land for intrigues that during the last 16 years when the present ruler was at the helm of the administration he put a stop to all such evil tendencies. But now since the Resident has launched a regular campaign of interference in the internal affairs of the State and administrative changes have been introduced currents and cross-currents of intrigues have been again set on foot. High officials have been divided into groups working against one another. Confidence in men and stability of service has been unhinged due to which the work of the Government has begun to suffer. The hopes that the proposed reforms will bring about an era of progress and prosperity entertained in the beginning will, I am greatly afraid, eventually result in smoke. In truth, things are going from bad to worse.

As against the scheme in vogue in British India in Hyderabad State the City Police and the District Police are like two distinct departments independent of each other, the latter under the charge of a minister and the former, headed by a Police Commissioner, directly controlled and administered by the ruler himself and this is the only channel by means of which the ruler keeps himself acquainted with the movements and conduct of his subjects and officials, high and low. But now the Resident is trying to snatch the City Police from the hands of the Nizam and proposing to amalgamate these two branches and to place them under the supervision of the European Revenue Minister. The matter is receiving serious attention of the Nizam. The present acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. V. R. Reddi's extension expired a week ago but he is still working as such and it is believed that until this new proposal of amalgamation is settled this way or that no permanent Police Commissioner will be selected.

Col. Chenvix Trench and Mr. Tascar whose services have been lent for five years each have not proved to be useful officers. The Colonel has an insight in legal and political affairs and is not versed in revenue department in which respect his proposals and decisions are found to be defective. Mr. Tascar, who is a civilian from Madras Presidency is a Telugu-knowing officer and therefore experien difficulties in the discharge of his duties on account of his not being conversant with Urdu. People think that it will be better if Col. Trench is transferred to some other Ministership and his place be given to some able Indian. In pre-war time this office was held by an Indian and if it is again conferred on an Indian it would not clash with the British interests.

THE PAIGAH COMMISSION.

Very strong beliefs are being cherished regarding the Paigah Commission that it will certainly finish its sittings at the end of April and that two or three chiefs of the Paigahs who are now Ministers will then be relieved and consequently ministerial changes will be inevitable. Dr. Hunt, M.D., at present in England is said to have been appointed Inspector-General of Medical Department and he is, along with others whose names are not yet known, to arrive shortly.

The information supplied by the Hyderabad correspondent of the "Indian Daily Mail" that Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jang, Financial Minister and Mr. Reddi, the Acting Police Commissioner, have each been granted a year's extensions has no foundation. Similarly it is untrue that Mr. Collins, has entered upon his duties as Director General of Commerce and Industry. Besides, he, as Director-General of his departmment can never, for constitutional reasons, be allowed to represent it in the Executive Council where such functions are always discharged by Ministers alone.

With regard to the question of sending the heir-apparent to Europe for education the Nizam seems to have declined to accept this proposal as in regard to the problem he is at one with the late Maharaiah Madhoji Rao Scindhia who once opined that the Indian princes should be educated according to the needs of their various dependencies and traditions of their respective families.

At the time of writing this note news has been received all of a sudden that the leave of the Resident was going to avail in the third week of April has now been cancelled. Although he had already arranged passage, etc., and that Mr. L. M. Crump, Resident at Gwalior had been nominated to officiate him long ago. This further shows the seriousness of the situation.

## "NO HOPE OF RECOVERY."

LONDON, April 6.

Berlin.—Message from Belgrade states that there is no hope of recovery of King Ferdinand of Rumania. Doctors are merely stimulating heart.—Reuter.

## CONGRESS POLITICS IN MELTINGPOT

(Continued from page 8.)

speak with two voices and hence while it has remained unacceptable to the logical Responsivists, it has thoroughly demoralised the Congress party in the Assembly.

SWARAJISTS IN MADRAS.

On one question indeed the resolution was adamant. It resolutely set its face against the acceptance and support of Ministerships in all provinces. But here again it was calculated more to bluff the world than to guide anybody. The politicians at Gauhati knew very well that their resolution could lay down the law for the Congress members in one province only—Madras. But was it not openly stated even at Gauhati that the Congressmen of Madras had pledged their support to the Government nominees and did we not find on the very morrow of the Gauhati session, Mr. Satyamurthi evading the real issue of wrecking the Ministry by resorting to circumlocutions that could deceive nobody? And now that the Congress resolution has been tested in Madras and quietly set aside on account of local circumstances that were well-known to all the busybodies at Gauhati, the ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will have the melancholy pleasure of practically rescinding the Congress resolution in the only province in which its operation can bring about the most disastrous consequences.

ALTER GAUHATI RESOLUTION.

The whole resolution must therefore be altered in almost every particular—not, however, so as to suit the whims of some faddists but so as to make it really workable and as to weld together the scattered forces of nationalism into one harmonious whole. But this can only be done by further dilution of the original programme and cannot bring our fight with the bureaucracy to a head. And whatever unity can be achieved between several parties, personal rivalries are bound to create difficulties in future. What, is, therefore, wanted is a comprehensive programme of work for the country and the masses. For, the leaders at the top are bound to quarrel about personal dignities so long as they do not realise their responsibility towards an awakened and organised proletariat. And the backing of masses again can lend a titanic authority to the words of the leaders whom the Government benches are hardly disposed to treat with any seriousness at present.

I shall deal with the programme of mass organisation in my next article.

## BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

(Continued from page 8.)

student begins his course is a stage at which it is yet necessary for him to be acquainted with a large variety of subjects. He does not know enough to be allowed to specialise in any one subject. The result of our attempt at early specialization is that the standard of specialization is extremely low.

THE EVIL CONTINUED IN M.A. COURSE.

The worst of it is that in framing the M. A. course these facts have been innocently ignored and writing a thesis instead of the examination has been permitted. A student in Economics can now go on to write a thesis having read for only one paper on the principles of Economics during the whole of his course. The immense evils of the present courses are patent to every college teacher. The student not having much choice hardly takes any interest in the subjects he studies. The whole teaching in the college has become wooden and stereotyped. Some groups, e.g., history and economics get all the residual students and subjects like Philosophy and Mathematics are entirely neglected. If students could combine a little of Philosophy or Psychology with the study of other subjects many more would be found to study them than is now the case. A splendid commentary on our courses is the fact that many colleges do not teach either Mathematics or Philosophy for the B.A., examination. The B.A., course then needs to be modified in the direction of a greater liberty in combination being allowed and a larger number of subjects being prescribed. There should be only two compulsory papers 1 English and 1 Vernacular. The other subjects should be divided in groups—each group consisting of two papers. The groups should be somewhat as follows:—

English, Vernacular, other languages,
Economies, Polities, History, Moral,
Philosophy, Psychology, Mathematics,
Geography, Education.

If there had not been the present division between Arts and Science, I would even have advocated including some Science groups in the above list. A pass student should be compelled to take any three out of these groups. There should be no restriction at all in combination. A student may be allowed to have as heterogeneous or homogeneous a combination as he likes. Perhaps some would like to increase the burden even a little more and make it necessary for a student to take four groups instead of three. In that case some of the subjects, e.g., English, Mathematics or History may be allowed two groups instead of one. This arrangement would ensure liberty of combination with a larger number and variety of subjects. What I propose is of course closely modelled on the course for the ordinary degree at the Cambridge University and is already partially adopted by some of the new Indian Universities.

## PROTEST AGAINST TRADE UNION BILL

### ONE-DAY NATIONAL STRIKE SUGGESTED

### SPECIAL CONFERENCE TO MEET.

LONDON, April 6.

According to some papers a national one-day strike as protest against the Trade Union Bill may be advocated by the special Trade Union Conference.—Reuter.

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST T. U. C BILL.

### NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO BE CONVENED.

LONDON, April 5.

The joint special committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party has decided to organise all over the country a campaign against the Trade Union Bill and convene at an early date a national conference of Trade Union Executives to decide further steps.

Mr. J. H. Thomas interviewed by Reuter said that the bill practically disposed of the efforts of those of us who had striven for industrial peace.—Reuter.

## INSTITUTING FALSE CHARGES ON A PERSON

### POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE

LAHORE, April 6.

As a result of revelations made in court, a sub-inspector of police has been discharged from police service. He brought a charge of illegal possession of a loaded revolver which he claimed to have recovered, but when the case came up for trial, the trying Magistrate held that the sub-inspector had fabricated the case in order to gain credit for the recovery of the revolver, which had, in fact, been made by altogether different persons. On receipt of a copy of the judgment a departmental enquiry was started into the conduct of the sub-inspector, and the file was sent up to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Western Range, who ordered his discharge from police service.—A. P.

## FROM JUHU TO NANDI HILLS.

MADRAS April 6.

A Bangalore message says, the Nandi Hills might probably be selected as sanitorium where Gandhiji might spend next two months.—Free Press.

## MAHATMAJI'S PROGRAMME.

### TO REST AT NANDI HILLS FOR 2 MONTHS.

BANGALORE, April 6.

Advices just received from Belgaum state, the tour programme of Gandhiji is to be cancelled and 2 months' rest is indispensible. It is likely, Gandhiji might stay at Nandi Hills sanitorium during that period before the resumption of further tour programme. Mr. Rajagopalachar is arriving here to-morrow. Gandhiji's health is progressing. There is no anxiety. Medical advice, however, is insisting on two months' complete rest as absolutely essential.—Free Press.

## BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE DISPUTE.

### HEARING OF J. BANNERJEE'S CASE.

MADRAS, April 6.

Babu Jitendralal Bannerjee and Babu Basanta Kumar Majumdar arrived in Madras to-day to submit their case in connection with the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee dispute to Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar, President of the National Congress.—A. P.

## ANDARA REFLOATED

LONDON, April 5.

Gibraltar.—The steamer "Gandara" has been refloated and is now anchored in the Bay for examination. Water is under control.

Bullion which was transferred yesterday from the stranded liner to the strong-room of the firm in charge of Salvage was to-day shipped to Bombay on board P. & O. "Rawalpindi."—Reuter's Special.

# HONEST ATTEMPT AT SOLUTION.

## POINTS WHICH NEED ELUCIDATING.

## THE S. AFRICAN AGREEMENT.

Hindus, Mohammedans and Parsees assembled in a common cause provided a remarkable manifestation of their unanimity and desire for peace and progress when yesterday afternoon, as delegates to the S. A. Indian Congress, they applied themselves to interpreting the agreement on the Asiatic problem as negotiated between the South African and Indian Government representatives.

There was a full attendnce of delegates, who were appreciably reniforced by members of the Indian community, who came from all over the Reef to hear the debate on the agreement.

Clause by clause the agreement was explained by the Rev. C. F. Andrews and Mr. Kaijee, secretary to the Congress, who recently had an interview with the Department of the Interior on certain matters which were open to question.

While Congress approved of the agreement it was, nevertheless, deemed advisable that the incoming executive, functioning as a special committee, should examine it in detail, and, where necessary, make suggestions to the Governments of the Union and India with the view to securing the maximum benefit of the privileges conferred by it.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, in his address, declared what the change of heart on the part of the South African Government was due to the superb statesmanship of the inter-Government delegation at the Cape round-table conference.

MINISTERS AND THE CONGRESS.

"The Union Ministers," he proceeded, "are now as willing to work with this Congress as they are with the Government of India. It is only by means of Congress that we can get to work, but if Indians in the various Provinces apply themselves at once to studying the agreement, and making suggestions and representations through their associations to the incoming executive, it will help us immensely."

Mr. Kaijee explained that while certain points in the agreement were more or less vague, they could be righted as soon as the Congress deputation conferred with the Ministers at Capetown regarding the draft Bill. Some points could not, he said, be cleared up on the occasion of the recent interview with the Department of the Interior, because, while they had reference to education, labour and interior affairs, the Ministers charged with those responsibilities were absent in Capetown.

Mr. Kaijee claimed that the clause relating to assisted passages to India was a gain for them, inasmuch as they had succeeded in having the maximum benefit made applicable to persons of 16 years of age, as against persons of 21 originally.

With regard to those who availed themselves of the assisted passages, they urged that the Congress Executive of the other responsible body should be provided with the roll of emigrants in order that compulsion or touting should be eliminated.

A GENERAL PROVISION.

Alluding to the question of domicile, Mr. Kaijee said the agreement provided that after three years' absence from the Union—as a matter of fact, to be precise, it was a longer period—Union domicile would be forfeited, but it had been made quite clear that that provision would be applicable to everyone—European and Indian—in terms of an amendment which would be made to the Immigration Act.

Replying to questions, Rev. C. F. Andrews said that as to the entry of wives and children, under the Imperial Conference agreement of 1918, the Indian Government gained the right of wives and children entering Australia, New Zealand and Canada. That had been specially agreed upon, because it was regarded as immoral for a wife to be separated from her husband and refused the right to land in the country in which her husband was. That agreement was passed, and accepted by South Africa also, so that the wives and children could now come here.

THE AGREEMENT ACCEPTED.

Eventually, a resolution was passed unanimously accepting the agreement as an honest attempt to solve the Indian problem, but while Congress recorded its intention of adopting it as such, it, at the same time, appreciated the necessity of criticising certain features of it, especially in regard to the restrictions relating to the sale of municipal land, the failure to restore the municipal franchise and the removal of the disabilities imposed by the Colour Bar Act, and Congress reserved to itself the right to examine critically the Liquor Bill, in so far as it affected the Indian community, and the draft of any new Bill which might be introduced by way of implementing the agreement.

The question of Indians under the new Liquor Bill was also remitted to the incoming executive.

Advocate James Godfrey, who, as deputy-president, delivered the principal address at the opening of Congress, stated that while the Indian community regarded the agreement as an honourable effort to solve the Indian problem, there were points which required to be elucidated. He urged them to apply themselves to a serious study of the agreement, which vitally affected their welfare, and proceeding, said:—

NO FAVOURS ASKED.

"We have never asked, nor do we now ask, for any special favour. We ask only for equal treatment, that is, we must be burdened as like the others, and we must be privileged as like the others. This idea is pithily contained in the phrase. 'No taxation without representation.' In this Agreement no provision is made as regards restoration of our municipal franchise, no indication is made of our ever getting the Parliamentary franchise, even in the remote dim future. This, to my mind, is an omission which should be pointed out."

Concluding, Mr. Godfrey welcomed the agreement as "an earnest of the Government's changed feeling" towards the Indian community, and indicated that the Indians would meet this friendly and tolerant spirit and do what lay in their power to preserve and further promote the new spirit which had come into existence.—"Rand Daily Mail."

## TROUBLE AT BADLAPUR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Times of India," dated the 25th ultimo there appeared an account of the Hindu-Muslim Fracas at Badlapur over Holi fires. The account was one-sided and misleading. I, therefore, sent the true account of the fracas to the Editor on 27th ultimo but as it not published as yet it seems that it is rejected.

Every year at the Holi time, the Hindoos of Badlapur invite the Hindoos from the neighbouring villages.

About twenty years ago an agreement was arrived at between the two communities as to how the Mahomedans should take their procession during the Holi festival. They were to use half the road. All these years there was only one Holi fire about which there was a dispute. This year the Hindoos raised a dispute regarding another fire. And on the very morning of the day of the fracas the two communities had met together and had come to an understanding that the Mahomedans should use half the road while passing this new fire also.

On the last Ranga Panchami day the Mahomedans took out their procession as usual. It was accompanied with a few adult Mahomedans and some boys and children. The procession passed both the fires peacefully. After the procession had gone some distance beyond the second fire, suddenly the Hindoos came out shouting and pelted stones at the Mahomedans. The Mahomedans were completely taken by surprise and they had to run away. But some Mahomedans had children in their arms and they could not run. They were given shelter by some kind-hearted Hindoos in their houses. Some Mahomedans were injured and one of them was seriously injured and he is now lying in the hospital at Kalyan.

The Mahomedan population at Badlapur is about two hundred and there are about two thousand Hindoos. On the day of the fracas there were about 50 to 60 Mahomedan boys and children and some adults. While the Hindoos were about fifteen hundred strong from the town and outside. According to our information, the statement made by the "Times of India" that the Mahomedans shouted "Din, Din," is incorrect.—Yours, etc.

M. B. KAZI.

Kalyan, March 4.

## I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Civil Service Commissioners about two years ago permitted graduates from specified English Universities to sit for the I.C.S. competitive examination, which is held annually in Allahabad. While they did this, they overlooked the fact that some of the students who have received their education in England have studied modern languages such as French, German, Italian, Russian and the like.

The regulation which govern the Indian Competitive Examination do not yet permit the England-returned graduates to offer any of these modern European languages. A serious handicap is thus imposed upon them, if they have studied modern languages during their sojourn in England. Leaving aside altogether the fact that it is only our most progressive young men who are likely to go in for the study of German and French etc., there seems to be no valid reason whatever, which would seem to justify the 'exclusion' of modern languages from the Civil Service curriculum. In fact this exclusion is also likely to have the effect of preventing enterprizing students from taking up the study of modern languages in 'Indian Universities', especially if they are thinking at some future date of competing for the I.C.S.

I would very much like to call the attention of the Civil Service Commissioners to this most serious matter, which in the interests of possible competitors needs urgent attention.

There is no reason whatever why those competing in the January 1928 should not have the option of offering Modern European languages.—Yours, etc.

MAHOMED DIN,
Editor "The Stuff."

Pindi Baha-ud-din (Punjab).


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Guaranteed cure for Gonorrhoea for both sexes. Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2-phials.

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ANANDAKUTEERAM,
*3, Bairagimatam Street, MADRAS.*

TESTIMONIAL.

Col. D. Dawes pelly Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., F.H.D., B.M.S., Madras. Kusuma which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction.


# ID FESTIVAL IN BOMBAY.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Bombay Muslims offering prayers on the Esplanade Maidan on the Ramzan-Id Day.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The Marquis of Linlithgow (left), President of the Royal Agricultural Commission and Sir Henry Lawrence, a member, snapped on board the steamer just before sailing for England.

## WHAT ABOUT THE LABOUR COLLEGE?

(By A Congressman).

Perhaps the most important proposal that Mr. Shapurji Saklatvalla made to the leaders of Indian public opinion, in the very first meeting he addressed at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on landing in Bombay was the formulation of a scheme to found a Labour College in India, his idea being to provide an academical institution in which future organisers of Indian Labour could be given the necessary maximum of intellectual and literary training to equip them satisfactorily for their duties. If the idea taken up, as it may be hoped, it will be taken up even now, when it is not too late, the College will serve as a suitable non-official research institution to promote the interests of Labour. It was expected, because of the antecedents and affiliations of Lala Lajpat Rai, that his Tilak School of Politics would meet this long-felt need but so far it has done nothing in this direction. It is regrettable, indeed, that Indian leadership has exhibited a lamentable lack of appreciation of this particular proposal of Mr. Saklatvalla's It appears, those in authority in the Congress practically conspired not to give him an opportunity to discuss his proposal for starting a peoples' party. Mr. Saklatvalla has, therefore, to leave Indian shores a disappointed man—disappointed with those in power in the Congress and prominent men in what is called public life. He may not have failed, however, to observe that the heart of the 'people' of India is quite sound and they quickly responded to his feelings and opinions wherever he went, whether at was in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta or Cawnpore. He may have also noticed that if only he could prolong his stay in India—which unfortunately he cannot do—and make a more organised and concentrated effort at winning over Indian leadership to his views, it is not an impossible task. It is his duty and the duty of people of his way of thinking to make such an effort and enable their inarticulate countrymen to learn how to voice their views and grievances.

## BURIED IN THOUGHT.

### WIFE PAYS FUNERAL EXPENSES OF LIVING HUSBAND.

A man who pretended to commit suicide and just afterwards heard of his death and how his wife identified his body has been arrested on a charge of forging cheques. His wife has now gone home to her parents!

The "suicide" was Phillip G. Mast, a young Kanyas City artist.

He wrote to his wife that he was going to tie iron weights to his body and jump into the Missouri. He had no intention, however, of carrying out this threat, but thought that the hoax might aid him in getting a reconciliation with his wife.

To his dismay, however, he read in the papers a few days later that a body had been recovered from the river in exactly the circumstances which he had detailed in his letter and had been identified as him by his wife, who paid the funeral expenses.

When Mast's continued existence was eventually discovered he was arrested on a charge of forging cheques before he disappeared, and the police have since been engaged in trying to unravel the mystery of how another man came to fulfil the suicide role which Mast had imagined.

## MR. MUNSHI'S BOOKS ON JAINISM.

### AMBALA JAINS' PROTEST MEETING.

The Jains of Ambala City assembled on 24th March, 1927, under the presidency of Lala Gopi Chand Jain, Advocate, to consider certain objectionable chapters, passages and remarks contained in the various writings of Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, Advocate, Bombay, published by him from time to time. These chapters and other passages lead the Jain community to believe that there is an attempt on the part of the writer, deliberate or otherwise, to lower the Jains, Jainism and Jain preceptors in the eyes of the public and to show historical Jain characters in false light. Resolutions were adopted recording its deep sense of resentment and contempt and emphatically protesting against Mr. Munshi's unjust or rather mean act of attempting in his writings.

## JEJURI FAIR.

### DEPRESSED CLASSES' GRIEVANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The annual fair at Jejuri, Poona District, is approaching near. Every devotee that goes there, has to pay a tax to the Municipality. There is a majority of depressed classes that go to worship the god, and they pay the usual tax, but the Municipality has declined to make the arrangement of proper water-supply, light and accommodation for the depressed classes, which are amply made for other communities. Last year, I sent in applications in lot to the Municipality, the Local Boards and even to the Governor of Bombay, but to no avail. It is a long-standing grievance which should be quickly removed because the depressed class people are put to much financial loss as they have to buy water there, and these affairs throw a flood of light on the commendable work of the Municipality of Jejuri.—Yours, etc.,

Bhokarwadi,
Poona City, April 2, 1927.

K. K. SAKAT.

## HUMAN EYE SECRETS.

### WONDERFUL NEW DEVICE OF SURGEONS.

A remarkable invention is being used in the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, King William-street, Strand, W.C.

It is a magnifying device so powerful that the surgeons using it can peer into the innermost secrets of the human eye, and even see the corpuscles circulating in the blood-vessels in the eye-ball.

The instrument is comprised of what is called a "slit" lamp and a corneal microscope. The former focuses an intense beam of light on the eye under examination while the surgeon, with the corneal microscope—which closely resembles a pair of binoculars mounted on a focussing swivel—searches the illuminated area.

"In this way," Dr. W. Lockhart Gibson, house surgeon at the Hospital, explained to a Daily Mail reporter, "we are enabled to determine the exact condition of a person's eye and readily diagnose the existing trouble with an accuracy not always possible before."

## MISSIONARY ROMANCE.

### £37575 FROM THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME.

There is a vein of romance behind a cheque for £5,257 which recently reached the Baptist Missionary Society.

Years ago a young man decided to go to Africa as a missionary but family reasons compelled him to abandon a long-cherished project. He stayed at home and decided that, as he could not go himself, he would devote the profits of his business to sending other missionaries to that vast country.

Year by year a cheque representing those profits has reached the Missionary Society and last year it amounted to £5,210. Up to this year he has given a total of £37,575 to the cause he has at heart.

## CHEAP AIR TRAVEL.

### BOAT AND TRAIN FARE DEARER.

When, next month, they introduce their summer time-tables, the German Lufthausa Company will reduce the London-Amasterdam aeroplane fare from £4 to £3.

This will be 17s. 6d. cheaper than the first-class train and boat fare and will be the lowest air fare on any route between London and the Continent. It works out at just over 2 1/2d. a mile. The London-Amsterdam air journey occupies 3 hours, as compared with 11 1/4 hours by boat and train.

Seven years ago the fare was £10.

## "STAND ON YOUR OWN LEGS"

### ACHARYA RAY'S APPEAL TO INDIAN YOUTHS

### MONSTER MEETING OF NATIONAL COUNCIL

JADAVPORE, April 5.

About a lakh of people attended the foundation day of the National Council of Education which was celebrated in college premises at Jadhabpore amidst cheers of unprecedented enthusiasm. Prominent among those noticed on the dais were Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Mr. Satyananda Bose, Mr. J. Choudhuri, Prof. Kali Prassanna Das Gupta, Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukherjee, Rai Bahadur Jaladhar Sen, Babu Hirendra Nath Datta, and Sjt. Prafulla Kumar Sarkar.

Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, President of the Council, in the course of his speech said: "The main work of the Council at the present moment is the development of technical education through the Bengal Technical Institute. Three departments of study are open, viz., mechanical, engineering, electrical engineering, and chemical engineering. Attempt is being made to open an agricultural branch. The Corporation of Calcutta has been approached for lease of one hundred bighas of land adjoining the institute at Jadavpore and also to the District Board of 24-Parganas for making over to the Council its sanctioned grant of money.

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC SUPORT.

The Calcutta Corporation has made an annual recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Council. The land where we stand has been obtained from the Corporation on 99 years' lease at a very moderate rate. We are obliged to the Corporation for this favour. The debts of the Council are still unpaid, though a strenuous effort is being made to clear them off. There is a want of adequate hostel accommodation and this is a great handicap for regulating the hours of study of the students. But all these requirements which I have alluded to mean a question of fund and I appeal to all generous and public-spirited for contributions towards the same. There is another matter which requires a passing reference. Unemployment of students which can be traced from the backwardness of industrial life on the land is due to that principal industries of Bengal are in the hands of foreigners and non-Bengalees. Our students are made after fixed incomes and appointments."

PLEA FOR SELF-HELP.

Acharya Ray continued, "can you not, young men, try to do something for yourselves? Why should you not try to stand on your own legs and make beginning in business, however, humble, on your own account? Want of capital as some of you say, is not an insuperable difficulty. Our drawback is the lack of moral qualities which make for success in business. Only for want of strength of purpose we are being driven out of all fields of independent livelihood. In your career you will think of self but thought for others is also your bounden duty. It has thus been well said by an eminent man "Selfishness is no less fatal to national than to individual fulfilment. The minute you begin to think of yourself only you are in a bad way you cannot develop because you are choking the source of development, which is spiritual expansion through thought for others."

IDEAL OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal speaking on the ideal of national education, ancient and modern said that to-day his mind went back to twenty years when this national council of Education was established in Bengal. Their institution was not a challege to the Government but they were forced to do so to build up the minds of the younger generation. After the Carlyle and Risley circulars opposing the students to join the national movements they had to materialise their idea and thousands of students knocked at the door of the University. And now it has been equipped with up to date provisions.

Speaking about the national education Mr. Pal said that there could not be any proper system of education unless they had their national State. They had not attained to the national state but he thought they were fast approaching.

Concluding the speaker said that in the National Council of Education they must make arrangements for physical culture and he was glad to see that the organisers of this institution had made elaborate arrangements for it.

The speaker advised the students to follow the strict principle of "Brahmacharya."

With the distribution of diplomas to the successful students the function was brought to a close.—Free Press.

## RING LEADER ARRESTED

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Apr. 6.

One Abdul Razac, alleged to be one of the three ring leaders in the Larkhana riots, has been arrested. Cases have been filed against seven Muslims before he Resident Magistrate. During the riots the police secured about a hundred weapons, four of which were axes, one sword and the rest lathies.—Free Press.

# TRAINING OF ARMY OFFICERS.

## URGENT REFORMS IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

## SKEEN COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

Having summarised what they describe as "a substantial and progressive scheme of Indianisation", the Skeen Committee proceed:—

If the measures described in the two preceding paragraphs are adopted, we believe there will then be sufficient inducement for Indian boys of the best and most suitable type to turn their minds in the direction of a military career and to qualify themselves for it by the most strenuous system of training that may be found to be necessary. It will then be worth while to expend both effort and money on removing the various disabilities of a subsidiary character on which we have commented earlier in this chapter. And it will be essential to do so; for our main scheme will ultimately stand or fall by the quality of the material which it succeeds in producing, and which has yet to be produced in the numbers constituting the basis of our primary proposals. Accordingly, we make the following further recommendations.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SYSTEM OF EARLY EDUCATION.

We have already discussed the disadvantages imposed upon the average Indian boy by the defective educational system of India. As regards the remedy to be applied, we think we cannot do better than quote in the first instance the following passages from the Report made to us by our Sub-Committee:—

"Our observations also led us to realise that there are certain directions in which it is very necessary to improve the general standard of preliminary training of such candidates before they are admitted to the College lest during their course there they are handicapped by the comparison with the British cadets who have undergone their earlier education at Public Schools. We make no mention here of character training or of the development of the less tangible qualities which are required in an officer, and refer only to such subjects as can form a definite part of the school curriculum. Under this heading there are three respects in which we gather either from the boys themselves or from their instructors that the average Indian cadet is at a disadvantage. These are English, military training and physical training." * * * *

"Whereas in France and the United States no attempt is made to emulate the English Public School system, and in Canada the attempt is a very small one at present, we have the evidence of the Headmaster of Rugby School that a number of headmasters of French Lycees were in favour of the adoption in France of the English prefect system which plays such an important part in the building up of character and the development of the power of leadership, while the importance of these features are not underrated in the United States where at West Point they are placed in the very forefront of the programme of training at the Academy. The length of the courses there and at Kingston make it possible to do in them much towards the training of character which in England is done in the school stage." * * * * *

"While we recognise that the Indian boy has not the same advantage as the British boy who is educated and trained up under the public school system, and is therefore deficient in certain matters to which reference has already been made, yet at the same time it cannot be forgotten that in countries like France, the United States and Canada there are with a few exceptions no public schools of the English model, but nevertheless they have been able to produce officers of great character who possessed great powers of leadership."

DEHRA DUN COLLEGE.

"Of all the Indian schools it is only the Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun which is run as far as possible on the lines of an English Public School, that an avowed effort is made to supply the wants mentioned in the system of education. The success achieved at that institution in developing the qualities specially required in an aspirant to a commission is amply shown by the records of the Dehra Dun boys who have been at Sandhurst and by the reply of the Commandant of that institution when asked whether from his point of view any difference was apparent in the outturn of any particular type of institution in India—'Dehra Dun an easy first, the rest nowhere.'"

"It is not possible for Dehra Dun to supply all India's ultimate requirements in cadets for the Army, nor would it be desirable, even if it were practicable, to rely for ever solely on an official institution like Dehra Dun for the earlier training of these cadets. On the other hand, India cannot afford to establish an elaborate system of preparatory and public schools on the English or any other fresh lines and, even if such schools were established, there is not to be found in India a sufficient number of parents who would be ready or able to incur the high expenditure which the education of their sons at them would entail. We are convinced as a result that the ordinary Indian schools must continue, if they can, to supply, as at present, their quota of the Indian entrants to the officer ranks of the army. For this purpose it is most necessary that an attempt should be made to secure improvements in at least some of them in order to eliminate the shortcomings to which reference has been made. It is true that even with their present organization and system of training they have turned out boys who have succeeded in obtaining commissions through Sandhurst, but those who did so start on their course of training with an unfair handicap as compared with their British comrades, and that handicap must be removed as far as possible in order to obtain really first class material for India's defence. We believe that, if the importance of the matter is brought to the notice of the educational authorities and their co-operation is enlisted, much can be done even in the existing schools in the direction of eliminating the weak points stated above, and we feel that it will enable a steady flow of really first class material to be obtained. It is, however, unlikely that it will be possible all at once to effect in them all that is required, and the solution of the problem which remains is to incorporate the remainder of the training in the missing essentials which the schools cannot sufficiently provide, in the training at the military college by lengthening the course at the latter."

FIRST STEP.

In these views and recommendations we agree. The main responsibility must rest upon the educational authorities and experts to whom, however, it is imperative that Government should give a clear lead in emphasising the paramount national importance of reforming the educational system of India in the directions we have indicated. But the material success achieved by the Dehra Dun College has been so great that we consider it should be gradually expanded up to a total capacity of 250 to 300 cadets or whatever figure is regarded by educational experts as the most suitable limit for an institution of this character. And later, if circumstances demand it, another school on the same lines as the Dehra Dun College should be opened in some other part of India. We recommend that the first step should be the expansion of Dehra Dun rather than the establishment of other small schools of the same kind, because we find that the existing Dehra Dun College has rendered valuable service among other things in diminishing inter-Provincial differences and fostering unity of sentiment such as is indispensable in a national army.

The control of the Dehra Dun College should continue as at present to be in the hands of the military authorities. But while the main object of the College must always be borne in mind, viz., to produce boys for the Army and Navy, those responsible for its administration should be careful to adjust the curriculum and standard of teaching with a view to securing that the course of education given at the College confers a qualification recognised by the University authorities and by the authorities responsible for recruitment to the other Public Services. It might be advantageous to set up an advisory committee, which should include educational authorities of high reputation, to guide the military authorities in regard to the courses of study and the conduct of examinations.

NEED OF PUBLICITY.

Age limit.—For the reasons indicated in paragraph 12 preceding, we do not recommend any change in the existing practice and consider that the aim should be for Indian boys to enter the Army on an equality as regards age with British boys.

Publicity.—The existing methods of publicity may with advantage be continued, but they should be developed and greatly improved; and, just as we consider that the educational authorities should play a greater part than they do at, present in the process of selecting candidates for an Army career, so we consider that they should be utilised to a much greater extent for the purpose of diffusing knowledge of an Army career and the means of entering upon it. We recommend that in the first instance the aid of the Registrars of Universities should be enlisted. They should be asked to start information bureaux in consultation with the military authorities and with the help of material supplied by the Army Department of the Government of India. It would be necessary for the Registrars to arrange with the authorities of all schools and colleges, affiliated to their Universities, for the periodical posting of notices in each institution, drawing attention briefly to the prospects of a career in the Army and to any new development connected therewith, and making known the existence of the main information bureaux as the agency to which to apply for detailed information on the subject.

The official information bureaux which already exist in the various Provinces are also in a position to render valuable assistance, by acting as the source from which information would be available to those who are not in a position to draw upon the University bureaux. It would be desirable therefore to secure their co-operation, and they, like the University bureaux, should receive a regular supply of the literature prepared from time to time by the Army Department.

METHOD OF INITIAL SELECTION.

We have already recorded our conclusion that the present methods of election are gravely defective and in certain respects open to serious objection. After careful consideration we recommend primarily as a general principle that the basis of selection should be wide and that the method of applying for permission to sit for the entrance examination should be as simple as possible. For this purpose it is desirable, subject to certain conditions, to allow applicants to deal direct with a single central authority at the headquarters of the Government of India. This authority alone should have power to refuse permission to attend the examination.

We recommend that in detail the procedure should be generally as follows. Any boy between the upper and lower age limits prescribed, who has passed the Matriculation or equivalent standard, should be eligible to apply to sit for the entrance examination. As a preliminary he should be required to fill up a form containing such information about himself as the central authority may prescribe. On this form should be recorded a certificate from the principal or headmaster of his college or school (in the case of candidate educated privately, from his tutor) to the effect that he is educationally, socially, morally, and physically suitable to hold the King's Commission. Having obtained this certificate, the applicant should then forward the application form, together with his Matriculation or corresponding certificate, a medical certificate, and a certificate of birth, to the central authority, indicating at the same time as references two gentlemen of position and standing (other than his principal or headmaster) who have known him for at least three years. The central authority on receipt of this application would as a rule, consult the two gentlemen cited as references by the candidate, and make such other enquiries as it might think fit. Should the result of these enquiries prove unsatisfactory, the central authority would have power to reject the candidate's application. If, on the other hand, the candidate was found to be 'prima facie' suitable, he would be instructed to appear before a military medical board at some suitable centre in the vicinity of his own home, and, provided that the candidate was able to pass the medical test carried out by this board, he would be eligible to appear at the central Army entrance examination.

This examination should consist of two parts, (a) a written test on the model of the existing entrance examination to Sandhurst, (if our proposals for the establishment of an Indian Sandhurse are accepted this examination would require to be so modified as to suit boys who would be on an average one year younger than those who compete at the present entrance examination), and (b) an interview test before a board consisting of two senior military officers of the Indian Army who have held the command of Indian regiments, one educationalist, and one non-official Indian gentleman nominated by H. E. the Viceroy. The final nomination would be made by H. E. the Viceroy on the combined results of those two tests. The vacancies announced for competition should be allotted to the candidates standing highest in the order of merit. A certain number of vacancies at the College, not exceeding 20 per cent., should, however, be reserved for candidates to be nominated by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief from among those who have qualified in the two tests, but have not passed sufficiently high to secure one of the vacancies open to competition. We contemplate that the Commander-in-Chief should exercise the power of nomination sparingly and in conformity with the principles followed by the Army Council in their exercise of a corresponding power of nomination for the Sandhurst and Woolwich.

In order to prevent unnecessary expense and disappointment to candidates and their parents, and in order also to prevent the examination from being swamped by obviously unsuitable competitors, every candidate should be required, as a preliminary to appear before a local advisory board in the vicinity of his own home for the purpose of discovering in advance whether he is likely to succeed in the interview test at the entrance exmaination. Such an advisory board should be constituted in each area in which a military medical board is formed to examine candidates for that examination, and should sit at the same time and in the same place as the medical board, so that candidates when they are ordered to appear for medical examination can at the same time obtain the opinion of the advisory board. These advisory boards should consist of officials and non-officials and should include a proportion of military officers. They should have no power to reject a candidate, but would merely inform him, and the central authority also, in writing, whether they consider him suitable or unsuitable. The candidate should not be bound to abide by the opinion given: if he wishes to take his chance it would still be open to him to pursue his application before the central authority.*

(*Note.—Dr. Ziaeddin Ahmad considers it undesirable that the Local Governments should be replaced by these advisory boards, and would prefer that applications should, as at present, be dealt with in the first instance by Local Governments, who should continue to have the power to reject obviously unsuitable candidates. As the same time he contemplates that principals of colleges and headmasters of schools should be empowered to forward direct to the Local Governments the applications of suitable students, and that Local Governments should be assisted in the process of selection by non-official advisers and suitably qualified military officers.)

Candidates should be required to pay all expenses incurred by them in proceeding either to attend the medical board or to sit at the entrance examination.

It may be found desirable in course of time to entrust the whole of the routine connected with the receipt of applications and the conduct of the examination to the Public Services Commission when that body has been fully organised.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S VIEW.

In saying that the basis of selection should be wide, we mean 'inter alia' that the preference for soldiers' sons, as a class, which is a feature of the present system of selection, should in future become the exception rather than the rule. This is a view which has been urged upon us by many witnesses. The opinion which His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey has expressed in regard to this matter is of such interest and importance that we quote it in full:—

"It may be asked whether it is advisable to continue to show any such preference to the military and land-owning classes, as would seem to imply a desire to exclude men whose families are mainly engaged in commerce or industry or literary pursuits. In one respect, the Punjab differs from other Provinces in the fact that we have here the military material ready at hand, and military traditions already formed; there is therefore naturally a tendency to draw on a source already known to exist, rather than to seek fresh material for recruitment. With the very rapid spread of education again, the difference between the land-owning and professional classes in point of intelligence is steadily narrowing. Again, it must be recognised that we here have some very considerable knowledge of the mentality of those who comprise the great bulk of the subordinate ranks in the Army. Even if we ourselves had no preference at all for the selection of officers from the land-owning and military classes, most of us are convinced that the Sepoy and Sowar would prefer to serve under men who fall in this category. If the further question were asked whether it is advisable to make this preference a fixed item in our policy, I would myself answer in the negative. I have seen very many men among the professional classes who would, in my opinion make good officers, and I do not doubt that after a time, the private soldier will himself prefer to be led by a good man, in whose guidance he can trust, whatever may have been his family origin. I think, in short, that the process of education among men who join the subordinate ranks will have its inevitable result in reducing the preference they may now feel for men of the particular classes. For my part therefore, so far as I am concerned in the selection of candidates for Sandhurst, I should always be prepared to admit a proportion of men from the professional classes provided that candidates came forward with the necessary physical qualifications, and with the appearance of having the temperament necessary to make good officers."

We therefore recommend that suitable boys from the professional and other classes should have exactly the same chances as any others. We too have heard the view expressed—it may be regarded to some extent as the natural view of vested interests—that Indian officers should be drawn from the so-called martial classes alone: but on the other hand, there are some Indian officers in the army already who belong to the professional classes, and these have so far proved to be not only efficient, but also, we are told, acceptable to the men.

GRANT OF KING'S COMMISSIONS.

We recommend that Viceroy's Commissioned Officers should be given opportunities of qualifying for the King's Commission analogous to those afforded to non-commissioned officers in the British service. We consider that this will be feasible if a military college is established in India as we propose: and on this basis we recommend that Viceroy's Commissioned Officers in limited numbers, should be admitted to the Indian military college for the purpose of qualifying for the King's Commission. Candidates should be selected by a board similar to that which interviews candidates for Sandhurst: and no candidate should be eligible to appear before the board unless:—

(a) he is recommended by the Commanding Officer of his unit as suitable in all respects to hold the King's Commission;

(b) he holds a Special Certificate of Education; and

(c) he is below the age of 25 years, and has rendered at least 5 years' service in the Army.

A Viceroy's Commissioned officer admitted to the military college should only be required to undergo the last two years, or the military portion, of the course.

We recognise that at the present time the number of officers holding the Viceroy's Commission would satisfy the above conditions is small, the reason being that direct Viceroy's Commissions are now seldom, if ever, granted, and that the standard of education prevailing amongst the classes which enlist in the ranks of the Indian Army is as a general rule very low. We, therefore, consider it desirable that special educational facilities should be afforded to the children of these classes so that the best of them may have a practical chance in future of rising through the Viceroy's Commission to King's Commissioned rank. We understand that a scheme is now under consideration, and has indeed already been initiated on a small scale in the Punjab, for this purpose. We refer to the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools established at Jhelum and Jullundur and the promised Kitchener College. A scheme of this kind would be specially appropriate to the requirements of the Viceroy's Commissioned officer class, and would in our opinion deserve support.

GRANT OF UNIVERSITY COMMISSION

We have considered the possibility of increasing the supply of candidates by means of the grant of direct commissions to suitable graduates of Indian Universities, but we do not recommend this. Indian Universities are at present in a state of transition, and it would be premature, and infructuous to introduce such a system. The question may be revived with advantage at some future time, but the decision will always depend, 'inter alia'', on the extent to which Indian Universities are prepared to adapt their system to military requirements, and for example, to introduce short courses on military subjects, as has been done by some Universities in the United Kingdom.

On the other hand, we recommend that direct commission be granted to suitable Indian graduates of British Universities, and that to make this effectual, Indians may again be made eligible for admission to the Senior Division of the Officers' Training Corps. They were so eligible during the Great War, and we are strongly of opinion that the barrier which has since been set up should be removed. We understand that this is already the view of the Government of India.

Our Sub-Committee has supplied us with the following report on this subject:—

"The India Office informed us that they had given their full support to the proposal to admit Indians to the Officers' Training Corps. The War Office gave us as the basic reason for their present attitude of opposition to it the fact that the Officers' Training Corps is primarily intended to train potential officers for the Territorial Army, a force to which Indians are not admitted and to which undoubtedly, having regard to the conditions of service in it, it is not likely that Indians would be able or willing to belong, even if it were open to them to do so. That being the case, it is intelligible that the War Office should be unwilling to spend money from their budget on training material which when trained would not be of any use to them, unless it could be proved to them that this material, although of no use for the purposes of the Territorial Army in England, would be employed to advantage elsewhere in the military forces of the Crown. The India Office, while favouring the admission of Indians to the Officers' Training Corps, have not, we gathered from the War Office representative, as yet put forward a strong enough case to convince the Army Council on this point. There are certain aspects of the case to which our attention has been drawn which we find have not been laid before the Army Council. For instance, it would be a great advantage to India, if Indians resident at British Universities were allowed to enjoy the benefit of the Officers' Training Corps training because the military instruction they would get in this manner would be of inestimable value to them if they joined the Territorial Force in India on their return there. Again, we understand that, there being no bar in the present regulations which keeps Indian undergraduates from competing for the direct commissions in the Indian Army which are open to British students, yet such boys would be deterred from coming forward as candidates for these commissions because they would not be able to obtain any antedate such as is given to British candidates by reason of their not having been allowed to serve in the Officers' Training Corps. These are two points which have never been represented to the Army Council, but which ought to form a basis for re-opening the case for the admission of Indians to the Officers' Training Corps. At the same time, it was represented to us by the Cambridge University authorities that a part of the opposition is based also on the fear that the British undergraduates might object to the admission of Indians to these organisations, and that as a result recruiting for them might be affected adversely if they were admitted. It was further impressed upon us by them that they recognised that the success or failure of such voluntary organisations as the Officers Training Corps are, even though they are controlled administratively and financially by the War Office, depends largely on the co-operation of the undergraduates. These latter are under no sort of compulsion to join the Officers Training Corps and their like and dislikes cannot be lightly disregarded. The authorities, when asked definitely and categorically, admit that they have little or no tangible grounds on which to base their apprehension that recruiting may be affected by the admission of Indians, but they are clearly averse from making any experiment in the direction of allowing them this privilege in case it may interfere with the prime object of the organisation."

With these observations we agree: and we recommend that, if necessary, the cost of training Indian undergraduates in the Officers' Training Corps should be borne by the Government of India.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

We are aware that in the United Kingdom commissions in the regular army are granted to suitable officers of the Territorial Army. We are, however, of opinion that the Territorial Force movement in India is not yet sufficiently developed to warrant the adoption of a corresponding practice for the present.

COST OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

Our Sub-Committee have pointed out to us that in the other countries which they visited the greater part of the expenses of the preliminary training of a cadet at a military college is borne by the State, and that the parent of a boy at Sandhurst, unless by reason of his previous service in the armed forces of the Crown he received a remission of fees, has to pay a greater share of the cost of his son's training than is required of a parent elsewhere. In the United States the Government grants the cadet while he is under training at West Point a rate of pay (1,072 dollars a year) sufficient to cover the cost of his training and subsistence, and to leave a margin from which to purchase his initial outfit when he obtains his commission. In France the fees, in the case of boys at St. Cyr., are varied to suit the means of the individual parent, as well as being regulated by the services which the parent may have rendered to the nation. About 50 per cent. of parents pay no fees at all. In Canada the cost of the training given at Kingston is fixed at a level fully 50 per cent. lower than the cost of an education of corresponding standard at a Canadian University. While we are opposed to any undue cheapening of education, we feel that the French or Canadian model is better suited than the English model to the circumstances of a relatively poor country like India. We therefore recommend that the fees at the Indian military college when it is established should not exceed an amount which can be paid without hardship by parents of the classes which will provide most of the cadets, namely, the upper and middle classes. The rate finally fixed should include all expenses arising in connection with the college course except pocket money, holiday expenses and travelling expenses.

PROVISION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

We recommend in addition that Government should provide scholarships for 20 per cent. of the boys who pass into the college annually. Half of these scholarships should be granted to those who stand highest in the order of merit at the competitive entrance examination, and half to sons of soldiers who without them would be debarred for financial reasons from entering the college. Some of these scholarships, on the analogy of the King's Cadetships which are granted to British boys whose parents have been killed or have died on active service, should be fixed at an amount which will cover part of the expenditure incurred on the boy's earlier education at Dehra Dun, if he has been educated there. Apart from this we do not recommend any modification of the existing arrangements regulating the incidence of the cost of education at the Dehra Dun College though we should welcome the establishment, through private generosity, of scholarships intended to meet part of the parent's liability.

In addition to the grant of Government scholarships at the Indian Sandhurst we should be glad to see the endowment of scholarships from private sources at that institution also for the benefit of boys of particular provinces, classes, communities, or of particular Indian States.

The foregoing recommendations do not apply to the case of those Indians who after the establishment of an Indian military college elect to receive their military training at Sandhurst. They will presumably be the sons of well-to-do parents, and we do not think they should be given any greater pecuniary assistance than that which is given at present to Indian boys proceeding to Sandhurst.

ABANDON "8 UNITS SCHEME"

For the reasons fully given in paragraph 17 preceding, we recommend that the "eight units scheme" be abandoned and that Indian King's Commissioned officers, like British officers, be eligible to be posted to any Indian unit of the Indian army.

There should be the less objection to this for the reason that the time is fast approaching when one of the essential features of the scheme will for purely mechanical reasons have to be omitted. When all the appointments of company officer in the eight units have been filled by Indians—and this at the present rate of progress will be the case in the course of the next two years,—no further Indian officers can be posted to those units except to replace an unexpected casualty, until the senior company officers qualify, by length of service and merit, for selection as company commanders. This will mean an interval of some years during which even the present intake of Indian officers from Sandhurst would have to be posted to other units.

NO ADMISSION TO MARRIED STUDENTS.

Pay and allowances, including marriage allowances.—We do not recommend any change in the existing practice. For the present Indian King's Commissioned officers should continue to receive the "overseas" or, as it is termed in the Indian Army, the "Indian Army" allowance. In consideration of this, and for other reasons also, they should continue to be subject to the same rule as British officers in the matter of marriage allowances, i.e., they should not be eligible to receive marriage allowances, although they are married, until they reach the age of 30. Incidentally, we desire to express the opinion that married students should not be allowed at the Dehra Dun College, or married cadets at Sandhurst and the Indian Sandhurst. This rule might perhaps be relaxed in the case of Viceroy's Commissioned officers and Indian State officer cadets admitted to the Indian Sandhurst.

MILITARY COLLEGE FOR INDIA.

Guardianship of Sandhurst cadets.—The question of guardianship is a difficult one to solve, and it will be admitted, as a general principle, that no system of guardianship, however good it may be, can equal the natural guardianship of a parent. This is one of the reasons why we have decided to recommend the establishment of a military college in India. But, as we also recommend that Indians who prefer it should continue to receive their military training at Sandhurst, we have to consider what steps are necessary in order to improve the existing arrangements for official guardianship at Sandhurst which, as we have said elsewhere, we find to be highly unsatisfactory.

We are of opinion that those who are in a position to do so should select their own guardian, as the boy will then receive

(Continued on next page.)

# INDIA'S WEALTH IN FERTILIZERS.

## PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF FREIGHT.

## GOVERNMENT'S DUTY TOWARDS AGRICULTURISTS.

In reply to the lengthy questionnaire issued by the Royal Commission on Agriculture the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd. have submitted an equally lengthy printed statement. The question of fertilization and India's wealth in fertilizers have formed an important part of this statement

The following are extracts which will be read with interest.

To a student of economic conditions of this country during the period of a 100 years past the most distressing feature is the stagnation of the middle and poor classes and the slow but certain career towards utter ruin of the cultivator class. Peace and order may have grown, trade and commerce may have flourished, but there is no doubt that indebtedness of the agriculturist has increased, usury has continued rampant and Agriculture is on its way to ruin.

The Poor Indian Agriculturist is much maligned. Some blame him for his ignorance, others for his conservatism. As far as his craft is concerned he is neither so ignorant nor so conservative. If he is found unwilling to accept a recommended improvement with alacrity, it is due to the circumstances in which he is placed. There is however one remarkable trait in the Indian Cultivator—he fights shy of Government proposals and Government officials. He hails with suspicion anything coming from Government. Another trait in his character is that even when he knows what he wants the passivity in him does not allow him to raise a cry or create a row. He will quietly suffer; never get vociferous over his sufferings. This passiveness of the poor man is misunderstood by some—they believe that the fellow does not even know what he wants. Government has not only to supply his wants, but has to go to him and find out what his wants are. It is to such a man new measures of improvement have to be carried.

FERTILIZERS,

It is a recognised fact that, (1) sufficient supply of water, (2) proper tillage and (3) suitable manuring, are the three factors contributing to the attainment of land fertility. The Indian cultivator has, from times immemorial, known the use of manures:—Farm Yard Manure, Sheep Folding, Wood Ashes, animal and Plant Wastes and what is technically called Green Manuring.

Farm Yard Manure, Animal and Plant Wastes are termed in the later language of Agricultural Science 'Complete Manures.' The method of Green Manuring or 'Biwad,' as it is called by the Deccani farmer, is one probably discovered by the Indian farmer. It is so simple, so handy and in every way so well suited to Indian climatic conditions, that it may be considered the best method of natural manuring. So is also the method sheep-folding.

If to the above are added the several kinds of cakes and fish, the list, of natural manures is exhausted. These are without doubt all the best manures. The only draw-back in them is that they do not contain the necessary plant-food in as large quantities as the Concentrated Chemical Manures do; they have therefore to be used in large quantities. Then again comes in the question of availability, transport and prices.

In pre-war years about 36 per cent. of the total production of oil seed was exported. Since the war the percentage of export to total production has come down to about 20 per cent. This is due to the production of all seeds being much narrowed. Had it shown a proportional increase in the export of oils it would have pointed to a favourable state of things from the manufacturer's point of view. In the same manner if a contraction had taken place in the export of cakes we would have taken that as an index of a tendency towards Agricultural Improvement.

CHEMICAL FERTILISERS.

From natural fertilisers we pass on to the Chemical Fertilisers. These latter have been an introduction of a later date even in the West. In India we have known the use of one of these, viz. Nitrate of Potash. The surface soils containing Nitrate of Potash were used for certain crops like tobacco. Our farmer did not know what plant food it contained but he had found out by experience that certain crops grew more luxuriously on certain soils, which he distinguished as "White Soils," from which Nitrate of Potash was manufactured.

THE REMEDY.

The one remedy to successfully meet this situation is intensive farming and national fertilising. Agricultural experts have found that Indian soils in general have become very poor in Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid,—the two most important constituents of plant-food. The land in India has been under continuous cultivation for a much longer time than in most Western countries. Our supply of natural manures providing both these ingredients is admittedly inadequate. What should be done under these conditions is to stop the out-flow of native resources. The recent Sugar Committee while discussing the question of Nitrogen supply to intensive crops like sugarcane have made very excellent suggestions regarding the most promising sources of that ingredient. The Committee suggest "(1) that production of oil cakes should be increased (2) manufacture of Sulphate of Ammonia on the coal-fields should be developed and (3) large works for the production of combined Nitrogen from the atmosphere by synthetic processes should be started." Water power is abundantly available in almost all parts of India. If Nitrogenous Manures can be cheaply manufactured, so as to bring them within the buying capacity of the Indian farmer, he can be induced with some effort in propaganda to apply them to his crops.

POTASH IN INDIAN SOIL.

After nitrogen and phosphoric acid comes the question of Potash, which plays no insignificant part in the growth of the plant and the quality and quantity of the yield it gives. But the potash contents of the Indian soils, they say, are sufficient to the needs of the crops grown. The practice of the Indian cultivator does not generally bear out this opinion of the Agricultural Chemist. His experience is that almost all the crops and especially some like Tobacco, Vegetables, Indigo, almost all the Bulb crops and some Fruit trees are immensely profited by a liberal application of Potash. The farmer has a hereditary training of collecting and applying wood-ashes and other potash manures to the soils.

"HIT OR MISS" METHODS.

While speaking of Artificial Fertilisers we cannot refrain from alluding,—however reluctantly,—to the unwillingness of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay, to recognise the due value of Superphosphate in the agriculture of the province. When almost all Agricultural Authorities in the world, and farmers of all countries agree on the supreme utility of Superphosphate in the higher production of all crops, the Bombay Agricultural Department seem to look down upon this fertiliser with disfavour and pin their whole faith on the supply of nitrogen; Nitrogen, Nitrogen and more Nitrogen, has been their advice.

EGYPTIAN EXAMPLE.

In Egypt the Government goes so far as to "buy fertilisers in bulk and distribute them to the cultivators on credit terms." The cultivator thus gets them cheaper and is saved the worry of finding cash for the purchase. Payment of loan is collected with land Revenue. What the Egyptian Government can do for the Egyptian 'Fellah' can as well be done by the Indian Government for the Indian 'Kisan.' But we do not want the Government even to go so far. It would be enough if the Government helps manufacturers and respectable manure merchants, as also Co-operative Societies, with subsidies and long term loans.

HEAVY RAILWAY FREIGHT.

The Steam-ship Companies, and very much more the Railway Administrations, are the stumbling blocks in the way of the manufacture and distribution of fertilisers at workable prices. We find, as a result of very costly experience, that Railway freights on Raw materials are often twice and thrice as much as their price at the mines. The freights on fertilisers are, many times, 50 per cent. or more, of their selling price. To send a consignment of Bone Superphosphate from Ambernath (where our factory is situated) to a station in Punjab—or for the matter of that, to a station in Sind, or to Bangalore in the South, is at present an unworkable proposition. Added to this there are vexatious delays in transportation, giving room to the occurrence of chemical reaction and to non-arrival of the manure at the most seasonable time.

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS.

As regards the methods of popularising manures and fertilisers, measures have been herebefore suggested. However, we shall give a summary of those measures for easy reference.

1. Propaganda and Demonstration with the help of non-official agency with Government funds and guidance from the Agricultural Department.

2. Publication of reports of experiments in vernaculars, distribution being free.

3. Increase of Agricultural Investigation and Experimental Stations,—at least one each district,—equipped with a laboratory for ordinary analyses of soils, fertilisers, etc.

4. Seed and Manure Societies on Co-operative basis to be encouraged with subsidies and loans, or with guarantee of a fixed interest on deposits from the public.

5. In order to enable manufacturers to cheapen the manufacture of fertilisers as also to enable them and the manure merchants to give long credits to farmers, subsidies and long term loans should be granted to them.

6. Heavy export duties should be levied on oil cakes, bones, fish, etc., so as to effectively prevent their out-flow.

7. Duties should be placed on oil seeds and subsidies should be given to oil manufacturers, out of the revenue of these duties.

8. More irrigation works should be undertaken to facilitate intensive agriculture.

9. Government should press Railways and Steam-Ship Companies to reduce freights on fertilisers and raw materials for the manufacture of fertilisers and to arrange for expeditious despatch of same.

10. The Agricultural Department should be provided with sufficient funds for Research Work regarding urgent problems.

11. Land improvement Schemes should be undertaken on a larger scale and cultivators should be liberally helped to effect such improvements on their own account and within their own sphere.

12. District and Taluka Co-operative Banks should be encouraged, capital of these being invited from local investors, like small money-lenders, under a security from Government of a minimum guaranteed interest.

13. Real Co-operation should be encouraged by awakening the old communistic spirit amongst villagers through the revival of old type Village Panchayats and other institutions like the "Zampli" the "Gata" (Village Common Funds) prevalent in Kathiawar, and Bengal.

14. Spread of Agricultural Education, making the business side of Agriculture, one of its prominent features.

15. Encouraging Co-operative cultivation where fragmentation of holdings has reached a ruinous stage.

16. Improvements in the methods of distribution of canal water.

17. Revision and Amendment of the Forest Act, with a view to remove the serious grievances of the cultivator regarding grazing facilities for cattle and flock and the removal of leaves and twigs of certain plants.

18. Training of special propagandists in the Agricultural colleges, their services being utilised by Co-operative Societies and by manure merchants.

As regards the increased utilisation of fertilisers it is a well-known fact that it is the Tea industry of India which is making the most use of manures on very modern and scientific basis. Rubber and Coffee planters also have followed suit. The Sugarcane planter, of this presidency at least, has learnt to appreciate the use of fertilisers. Fish manures and cakes have long since been in use, but latterly chemical manures have also been introduced. In the course of the past decade the consumption of Sulphate of Ammonia has gone up to about 3,000 tons. Manure Mixtures for Sugarcane, Paddy, etc. have made their entry into the field and will make their way if and when suitable facilities are obtained by the distributors.

The practice of using cow-dung for fuel has arisen out of want of other sources of fuel having grown scarce. It is not that the farmer does not appreciate the value of the article as a manure. He wants fuel; he cannot get it free as he used to get before, from the forests as well as from trees grown by him on the borders of his lands. He lacks the little money to buy coal or wood fuel and he takes what is handy and can be had without payment. The way to persuade him to discard this practice is to provide him with a cheaper source of fuel; one such source is the forest. These are some of the recommendational we beg to submit for consideration, to the Commissioners in regard to the most vital subject of Fertilisers.

## FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.

### COLOUR BAR IN THE BRITISH NAVY

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes in "Indian Opinion".

I am reprinting below in full the announcement which was made on January 1st, this year, in the East London local paper with the authority, presumably, of the Vice-Admiral himself. The matter appears to me so serious that I am venturing to call express attention to it. It is unfortunate that since then the Vice-Admiral has died and therefore a direct appeal to him is impossible. The notice runs as follows:—

OUR NAVAL VISITORS.

"H. M. S. Birmingham will be open to visitors (Europeans only) during the following periods while at East London: Saturday, 1st January, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Sunday, 2nd January, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. In order to accede to requests received, it is proposed that the ship should again be open on Tuesday, 4th January, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., but only to visitors from country districts who have few chance of seeing H.M. ships."

This is the first time that I have ever seen the British Navy imposing a definite colour bar. It is bad enough to have to suffer under the insult of a colour bar in South Africa at the hands of the Union Government. But it was always regarded as a foregone conclusion that such insults did not exist in official circles at the centre of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Now, it appears, even Vice Admirals, at their visits to different ports of the Empire, can erect with impunity a colour bar, wherever they go, and turn the King's Navy into a White Navy only to be visited by white men.

Certainly this matter cannot stop here. The next thing we may hear is that in some visit to Bombay, or Calcutta, H.M.S. Birmingham or some other ship will be open to visitors (European only) in those ports also. This matter must obviously be stopped before it goes a single step further.

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Presiding at a meeting to-day at which Dr. Dhanjibhai Mehta, retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda, delivered a lecture on Red Cross work, His Excellency the Governor said that the Red Cross organisation was not either purely European or purely sectarian, but was a world-wide and international organisation.—A. P.

# HISTORY OF INDIAN SCULPTURE

## LINK BETWEEN INDIA AND GREATER INDIA.

### DR. SITARAM'S LECTURE.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society was held on 30th March 1927 when the Chair was occupied by Shams-ul-ulama Dr. Jivanji J. Modi, the Senior Vice-President of the Society.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting Dr. Modi introduced to the select audience gathered in the Society's Rooms, Dr. K. N. Sitaram, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), in a short speech telling the audience how the lecturer was an eminent Sanskritist and had travelled far and wide lecturing both in Europe and in India, though this was the first occasion when he was present on the Society's platform. Being asked to speak on the subject of the evening's discourse "Indian Sculpture" Dr. Sitaram to begin with, traced the references to sculpture and the profession of a sculptor in Sanskrit literature from the days of the Rigveda down to the 16th century. He took for consideration the various technical books in Sanskrit on the same period and covered the whole field rapidly, taking into his purview the important Silpa, Vastu, Agama and Purana literature on the same. From the Sanskrit literature he passed on to the Tamil literature and made a rapid but most interesting survey of the subject from the earliest works of the Sangam period to the 18th century.

SPECIMENS OF SCULPTURE.

He next described the specimens of sculpture at present 'in' situ' both in India proper, and in greater India, as well as those housed in the various Museum, Indian, European and American. He said that for the present the world of Indian Archaeology knew only about seven ancient sculptures like the Parakham statue, etc., which were pre-Maurvan, and that the excavations at the Hareppa and Mohenjodaro sites would throw a flood of light on the origins and genesis of the pre-Aryan sculpture of India. He discussed the origins of Indian sculpture, and took the best specimens of each period, namely the Maurya period, the Kushan and the Andhra periods, the earlier and later Gupta periods, the Chalukya etc., down to the incursions of Islam. After taking leave of the manifestations of sculpture in Northern India, he traced the evolution of sculpture in regions south of Vindhya by visualising to the audience the most important 'chief d'oeuvres' of the period.

Dr. Sitaram dwelt on sculptures que architecture or glyptic architectures as manifested in the caves, the Kailasa temple (Ellora), the Kalukumalai temple, the Rathas, and the sculpture at the caves of Mahabalipuram like the Yamapuri, the Dasavatara, the Milkmaids etc., discussed the sculpture known indifferently either as the penance of Arjun, or the penance of Bhagiratha lin the same place and described the picturesque achievements of the Indians at Elephanta, Jogeswari, Deogarh, Barhut, Sanchi Amraoti and the caves on the Khandagiri and Udayagiri Hills in Orissa, and brought that part of the subject to a close by discussing the sculptures found in the caves of Western India and especially at Ajanta and Aurangabad.

DRAVIDIAN SCULPTURE.

Then the lecturer took up the development of the typical Dravidian sculpture and traced its evolution from the Sangam and the Pallava periods down to the 19th century including in this review the development of sculpture in the sister island of Ceylon, the chief glory of which was the Anuradhapara Buddha. After discussing the development of Jain sculpture of the Mathura school, the schools of Dharwar, Mysore and the Tamil country, he lamented its decadence in the temples of Mount Abu, Sadri etc., and passing on the further India took as the type of the Buddhistic sculpture of Java, the temple of Borobudur and Vihara Sari, and of the Hindu type, those that were 'in situ' at the temples of Parambanam, Panataran and Singasari. He praised the glories of those pieces of Javanese sculpture, proving how they had a strong South Indian touch. Touching on Burma, Siam and Assam the lecturer described the development of India sculpture in Champa and Cambodia, noting particularly the glories of Bayon, and the temple of Anker Thom and Bantei Chama and comparing the stories of Ramayana, the Mahabharata and Bhagwata Purana panels of these temples, with other stories of the same in stone both in Java and in India. The very interesting lecture was brought to a close by a rapid survey of the migration of such typical Indian gods as Siva, Vishnu, Durga, Brahma, Subramania and Ganapati into greater India and by the lecturer's pointing out the affinities of the Chinese, the Japanese, the Korean and the Central Asian sculpture with that of India and declaring his view that sculpture was a living art in particularly South India and could be once more revived by patronage.

The vote of thanks was proposed by Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, the Principa of the J. J. School of Art, in a very anpreciative speech, wherein he said that the lecture was characterised by cheerful optimism and constructive vision.

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Desperation arising out of his inability to maintain family is reported to be the cause of suicide by opinion of the compositor who was employed at Sushin a certain [illegible] in Calcutta.—Free Press.

## PROGRESSING ON SOUND LINES.

### GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO BHUSAVAL COUNCILLORS.

His Excellency the Governor in his speech in reply to an address from the Bhusaval Municipality on Monday, said:—

On behalf of Lady Wilson and myself, I thank you all most sincerely for the very cordial welcome you have given us this afternoon. It is interesting to learn that no Governor has visited your town for twenty years, but, as you can well understand, the headquarters towns of the various dsitricts must naturally claim the first attention of the head of the Province, although, I hope, now that I have visited the headquarters of every District in the Presidency and Sind, to have opportunity and time to see some of the work done in other important centres and in the country districts.

The Governor then referred to the growth of Bhusaval during the last 50 years.

FINANCIAL AID.

Continuing, he said:—You have foreshadowed, in your address, certain requests for financial assistance from Government, but as these have not yet come before us officially, I can only say that they will be carefully and sympathetically considered when they are put forward in the usual way. The proposal you have under consideration for the improvement of your water supply appears to me to be an excellent one, and likely to be of great benefit to the health of the people of this town, and I hope you will be able to carry it through with such assistance as Government can render.

I must confess that the bridge under the Railway through which I passed on the way here appears to be quite inadequate for the rapidly growing traffic, and I am told that police have to be stationed at both ends of it to prevent accidents, especially on bazaar days. I am glad to be able to inform you that my Government has taken this up already with the Railway authorities, and has impressed upon them the urgent necessity of providing additional road space. I have ascertained that the Acting Agent is giving this question his personal attention, and I hope that an early settlement of the case will be arrived at.

I think you know how hard we are working in Bombay to ensure adequate hospital accommodation for the City—which accommodation will, of course, with the additional facilities for medical training we also hope to provide, be of great value to the whole of the Presidency. It is, however, of the greatest importance that important centres like Bhusaval should have suitable hospitals, and I congratulate you very sincerely on your new Hospital, the completion of which has been due so largely to those gentlemen you have mentioned. Lady Wilson is very glad to know that the Infant Welfare work is progressing here, and hopes very much that, particularly in the smaller villages, the Village Baby Scheme will be tried, and found as successful as it has been in other places.

It is a real pleasure to us to come here, if only for a short time, and it is a very hopeful sign for the future prosperity of the Presidency to be able to realise that there are towns like Bhusaval, the citizens of which are determined to progress on sound lines. You, Mr. President and Councillors of the Municipality, endeavour to carry out the wishes of those who have elected you to the positions you now hold—positions, may I say, of great responsibility. From all I hear, and from all I have seen, you are, as I have said to be sincerely congratulated on the work you are doing, and, in thanking you once more, and, through you, thanking the people of the town for their very generous welcome to us both, I wish you continued success in your unselfish and patriotic work.

## TRAINING OF ARMY OFFICERS.

(Continued from previous page).

more individual attention than he could hope to receive from an official guardian. The guardian should be a personal friend of the parent. He should be a person of mature age permanently resident in England, and preferably an ex-member of one of the Indian Services, and the India Office should be furnished with the name and address of a guardian so appointed.

For those boys whose parents are not in a position to secure the services of a personal guardian, there should be an official guardian who should be very carefully selected by the Indiffice with the concurrence of the Government of India. The essence of the matter is that the Indian boy at Sandhurst should have someone always at hand whom he can regard as a friend and as a protector, to whom he can turn for sympathetic advice and guidance, and in whom both the parent in India and the son at Sandhurst can feel that they have implicit trust. It is probably desirable that the official guardian should be a retired officer of the Indian Army whose experience should make it specially easy for him to assist the boy in adjusting himself to the military atmosphere and conditions of life in the Royal Military College. It will however be of the utmost importance that the duties of an official guardian should be comprehensively and precisely defined. In Appendix IV of this report, we have added a draft of the instructions which we think might suitably be issued to the official guardians appointed from time to time: and since the duties and responsibilities therein prescribed will be onerous, we consider that the official guardian should receive reasonable remuneration in addition to whatever pension he may have earned.

# SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

April 6.

S S Tangistan, Benstead, Port Soudan.
S S Risaldar, Elliott, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

April 7.

S S Bahadur, Gibson, Calcutta.
S S Garbeta, Gill, Calcutta.
S S Jalapalaka, Courtney, Calicut.
S S Greleden, Jones, Rangoon.
S S Essex Envoy, Charchill, Rangoon.
S S Port Law, Manuel, Colachel.

### LOADING.

April 6.

Steamer Margha for London.
S S Barpeta for Busreh.
S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool.
S S Romeo for Karachi.

S S Tangistan: The A. Nimazee's steamer Tangistan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Soudan, with ballast.

S S Risaldar: The T. M. Co.'s steamer Risaldar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bahadur: The T. M. Co.'s steamer Bahadur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Garbeta: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Garbeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Jalapalaka: The Scindia S N Co.'s Steamer Jalapalaka, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calicut, with a general cargo.

S S Greleden: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Greleden will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Essex Envoy: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Essex Envoy, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Port Law: The T M Co.'s steamer Port Law, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colachel, with ballast.

### EXPORTS.

April 6.

S S Ranchi for London:—20 bales carpets Allen Bros Ltd. 28 cases issing glass M M and Co., 447 cwt myrabollam fruits M B Kaisha Ld., 100 cwt nigerseed E Danner and Co., 40 cwt cardamons N C Bhesania, 4 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co., 5 bdles lamb skins A Azizullahoff, 35 bales cow and calf hides A L Tharia, 8 bales cow hides H B Ramjee and Co., 16 bales fox, goat and wolf skins Grindlay and Co., 31 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 10 bales carpets Grindlay and Co., 5 bales carpets A Azizullahoff, 3 bdles crapets M M Aghalaroff, 2 boxes clothing and 2 bales cotton dhurries Eastern Express Co., 3 cases tropies and woollen rugs Grindlay and Co., 1 case cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 4 bdles fox, karsak and wolf skins H A M Sawal, 6 pkgs trophies, woollen rugs and printed records Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 53 cks salted goat skins Nizamuddin and Co., 2 bdles carpets and 1 case fox skins H A Aminoff, 12 bales cow and calf skins J Govind, 48 bales and bdles carpets Grindlay and Co. Ltd., 6 bdles carpets F Hajioff.

For Famagusta: 23 bales cotton yarn H Khiaram.

For Constantinople: 16 bdles carpets A C Aghaioff.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg: 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros., 110 bales cotton fly B Kursondas and Co., 50 bales cotton fly C Peraj and Co., 3000 cwt linsged Ralli Bros, 55 bales raw cotton James Finlay and Co.

For Bremen: 20 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—600 bales hemp and 155 bales cotton fly C Peraj and Co, 250 bales hemp Rayenia Bros., 500 tons manganese ore Volkart Bros., 200 tons manganese ore F Rattan Shaw and Co., 1000 cwt myrabollams Indo Siam Corporation Ltd.

For Rotterdham: 100 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros, 1090 cwt crushed bones F Ebrahimoff.

For Copenhagan: 50 bales hemp C Peraj and Co.

S S Margha for Havre: 5001 cwt myrabollams C Jeevanlal and Co, 4000 cwt linseeds David Sassoon and Co.

For Hull: 6250 cwt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

### IMPORTS.

March 6.

S S Aws Maru from Osaka. Agents: N Y Kaisha Ltd.—39 cases steel buttons, 8 cases silk yarn, 359 cases and 165 bales cotton shirting, 846 cases glass bangles, 826 cases glass ware, 50 cases umbrella ribs, 165 cases and 156 bales coton yarn, 135 cases toys, 10 cases soap boxes, 11 cases crochett cotton, 44 cases cotton hosiery goods, 32 cases cotton hoisery shirts, 46 cases antimony whistles, 154 cases cotton drill, 25 cases cotton twill 22 cases cotton goods, 56 cases cotton undershirts, 59 cases umbrella sticks, 16 cases umbrella furniture, 14 cases electric goods, 88 cases glass beads, 16 cases cotton checks, 1746 cases brass circles, 45 cases rubber wheels, 15 cases glass tubes, 20 cases rubber balls, 388 cases strwa boards, 43 cases cotton jean, 46 cases umbrella ware, 60 cases glass bottles, 11 cases enamelled ware, 360 cks and 160 brls coal pitch, 33 cases tin boxes, 12 cases lead whistles, 12 cases cotton trimming, 110 cases porcelain, 166 cases cotton hosiery, 15 cases celluloid bangles, 10 cases cotton socks, 10 cases boots cyclets, 13 cases wooden ware, 11 cases tin ware, 45 cases bambooware, 13 cases caramels, 10 cks carbonizer, 12 cases brushes, 17 cases pearl beads 10 cases bolts and nuts, 150 bales cotton sheeting, 90 cases tea, 10 bales issing glass, 50 cases safety matches, 12 cases garters, 12 cases spectacles, 101 bales shirting.

## POONA LETTER.

### COMRADE SAK'S LECTURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 6.

It is indeed to the credit of the Maharashtra Libraries' Association that it should have fixed Mr. Saklatvalla's lecture in Poona, and though the value of the lecture was somewhat taken away by the price fixed for listening to it, the lecture itself was a perfect masterpiece from every point of view. It was also a fortunate coincidence that Mr. N. C. Kelkar had returned from Delhi, just before the leture, to preside over the function.

Mr. Saklatvalla spoke for about an hour and a half. While on the topic of Lord Birkenhead's speech, the lecturer was at the pitch of his oratory, and he became so angry with Lord Birkenhead's insulting advice to India about commonsense and reasonableness in her agitation, that his eyes seemed to fling out sparks as it were, his words began to burn and his whole figure appeared to move with passion as it were. The whole audience was held as with a spell. With the other topics, he dealt briefly, but his thoughts were unambiguous and emphatic i nevery matter. He pleaded for a clear and unmistakable creed to be framed for the Congress. He advocated the organisation of peasants and workers, which, he maintained, would be of immense help in bringing out any kind of revolution in India. He spurned away the charge of blood-thirstiness brought against Communism. His only plea was that a child whether of a very rich man or of a poor man, must start its life on an equal footing and nothing more.

Mr. Kelkar in bringing the proceedings to a close, humorously remarked that the distinguished lecturer was not a real 'Saklatvala' (a dealer in rich woollen cloth) but he was in spirit and in conduct a veritable "sack-cloth-valla", in so far as he fought the cause of those who wear only rough clothing and lived in poor dwellings.

VISHNUSHASTRI CHIPLUNKAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, the father of nationalism in Maharashtra as he is called, was observed on Thursday last, under the presidentship of Prof. D. V. Potdar of the New Poona College. In memory of the achievements of Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, a lecture was delivered by Prof. Hardikar. The lecturer gave a synopsis of the manifold patriotic activities of Vishnu Shastri who is the father of public life in Maharashtra. As founder of the 'Kesari' and the 'Mahrata' the New English School, the Chitra Shala Press, and as the editor and writer of the Nibandh Mala which is a classic of Marathi literature, he is the most revered man in Maharashtra.

SAMBHAJI'S ANNIVERSARY.

This year a new historic ceremony has been begun. About twenty miles from Poona in a village named Tulapore, there is a Samadhi of Sambhaji Maharajah, lying in a decadent stage. Here 238 years ago, Sambhaji laid sown his life for what reason people know. On Friday last, his anniversary was solemnly observed there under the presidentship of Mr. Narayanrao Gunjal, M.L.C., and some leaders from Poona had specially gone there to be present at the function. The function was finished with the Hindu rites and lectures by prominent leaders, Mr. Gunjal, Mr. Karandikar and Mr. Gokhale point out the significance of the ceremony. It has been decided to erect a small structure over the ground by public subscription. It was shown in the speeches that Sambhaji was not a figure only worthy of condemnation, but though he was a little slack in behaviour, he had the supreme qualities in him of bravery and pride for his own religion. It was in view of these qualities, that his anniversary was to be observed by Maharashtra and more especially by Hindus.

## BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

### REVISION OF PROGRAMME URGED.

CALCUTTA, April 5.

A large number of resolutions have been tabled for disenssion at the coming Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Maju (Howrah) during the Easter. One resolution asks for the reversal of the Council programme and calls upon the country to push forward the constructive work while another urges the intensive boycott of all British goods as a protest against the continued detention of political detenus.

The first resolution 'inter-alia' states, as the Congress members both in the provincial legislatures and the Assembly are in minority and not in a position to compel the Bureaucracy to accept the national demand, to offer an uniform obstruction from within and as it is becoming evident that obsession with the Council programme has seriously diverted the energies of the national workers from the fruitful pursuit of the constructive work of Mahatmaji, the All-India Congress Committee be asked either of its own motion or through a special session of the Congress to modify the programmes adopted at Cawnpore and Gauhati and to abandon the Council programme altogether to pursue the constructive work and call upon the Congress members in the Legislatures to resign their seats.

Another resolution says, as the struggle to capture various Local Bodies has introduced discord among the Congress workers and as such the capture was ineffective of much real good and the Congress should give up capturing Local Bodies.—Free Press.

## NAGPUR LETTER.

### PROGRESS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 4.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The opening ceremony of the new building of the Bhide Girls' School, English branch, was performed by the Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao on Sunday last at Sitabaldi, Nagpur. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen prominent among whom were, the Hon'ble Sir S. M. Chitnavis, President of the local Council, Col. K. V. Kukday, R. B. N. B. Kinkhede, R. B. V. M. Kelkar, Mr. G. P. Dick, Mrs. Mathura Bai Dravid, Mr. N. A. Dravid, Mrs. Rama Bai Tambe.

Rao Bahadur V. M. Kelkar on behalf of the manangement welcomed the guests. The Secretary then read the annual report which disclosed that within the last 50 years, the school was making a steady progress towards imparting education to the girls of the city. There was the Ursula Girls' School which was 2 miles away from Sitabaldi and as instruction in that school was imparted through the medium of English, most of the parents could not take advantage of that school. With a view to supply this want, the management of the Bhide Girls' School opene dEnglish classes four years ago. Unfortunately the building was absolutely incapable of holding the English classes and hence the need for building the new building. The management has in view on the erection of a new building and raise the present middle school to the status of a High School.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rao deplored the present condition of female education in Central Provinces as compared with other provinces. He asked the audience to press the Government through their representatives in the Council for more facilities for the education of their girls. Now that the C. P. Council had allowed women to stand for the Council, it would be better for the male members to abdicate in favour of women if they could not force on government the necessity of providing more facilities for the education of girls. Mr. Rao fully associated himself with the Secretary and paid a glowing tribute to the services of Mr. and Mrs. Dravid for the public good. After the distribution of Pan-supari, the function came to a close.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

"Co-operation is the most valuable organization for the economic and moral uplift of agriculturists, artisans and other persons of limited means; the observance of its principles in the conduct of the business of societies leads to the promotion of self-help, mutual help, thrift the proper use of credit and business habits. Co-operation is an excellent school for the development of civic virtues and the spirit of citizenship. It can also be made an instrument of agricultural improvement, social reform and education and can thus be, one of the most powerful nation building forces at work in our mother country today." In these words the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Deshmukh, Minister of Agriculture and Co-operation, performed the opening ceremony of the new Central Bank at Brahmapuri. Proceeding he observed. "In this province, the importance of sound organisation has not been sufficiently realized in the past. This has led the movement into difficulties. Great care is therefore necessary in forming new societies. Sudden enthusiasm must not be mistaken for a real desire for Co-operative Societies. The basic tenets of co-operation must be thoroughly explained to those wishing to organize themselves into co-operative societies and time must be allowed to them to think over the matter. There is a tendency to underestimate liabilities and overestimate assets; assets and liabilities must therefore be scrutinized minutely. Even with careful organization, supervision will be essential especially in the beginning and it would therefore be fatal to multiply societies without at the same time providing an agency for the supervision and education."

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Although the C. P. Primary Education Act was passed six years ago, only seven local bodies in the Bhandara district have introduced the system of compulsory primary education. A correspondent of the "Hitavada," Nagpur in summing up his impressions about the progress made observes as follows:—

The general features which struck me as noteworthy and which were common to all the seven schools which we visited, where compulsory primary education has been introduced, may be summarised as follows:—The schools are located in decent, well ventilated buildings, which can stand comparison with and in some respects even better than some of the school buildings in Nagpur. There is a general atmosphere of liveliness and the parents evince the reatest interest in the education of their children. In every school, there are many Mahar boys and some Mahomedan boys and they learn and play along with other boys without the least trace of distinction or caste prejudice. In many of the schools scouting is taught and the Scouts display was fairly good. In some schools, there is a sort of co-education as several young girls were also seen singing and learning along with the boys.

## MR. J. BAJAJ'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will visit the following places in the Utkal Province for Khaddar propaganda. Large sales of Khadi are expected in each place and preliminary arrangements made for the forthcoming visit of Mahatmaji:

Balasore and Bhadrak 7 April; Guamal (8th); Jaipur (9th); Kendrapara (10th) Cuttack (11th and 12th); Berhampore (13th); Aska (14th); Puri (16th) and Jatni (Khurda Road) (17th).

## MARWARI AGARWAL CONFERENCE

### GOVT. CURRENCY POLICY CRTICISED

CALCUTTA, Apr. 4.

At the Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha which concludtd its session to-day, there was a heated debate on the question of widow remarriage and the conference eventually resolved that in view of a majority of opinion of Marwaris of Calcutta who were opposed to re-marriage, the conference had no sympathy with the question. The following resolutions were also passed:

(a) This Mahasabha while welcoming the proposal to tranfer control over Currency and credit from the Secretary of State for India to Government of India, is of opinion that the scheme as outlined in the Bill introduced in the Assembly is calculated to hamper devvelopment of Indian banking and injure shroffs who constitute the backbone of the country's finance. The Mahasabha is of opinion that in case the Imperial Bank cannot be suitably modified as to operate as a proper Central Bank the proposed Reserve Bank should be made a State Bank on the Australian model instead of a shareholders' concern and should be placed under the control of a Board of Directors containing at least 25 per cent. Indians.

The Mahasabha is further of opinion that the proposed agreement between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank should not be entered into and, if necessary the banking departments of the Reserve Bank, may not be brought into operation before January 1931 when the Imperial Bank Act expires.

The Mahasabha is of opinion the Gold Bullion Standard as proposed in the Bill introduced in the Assembly is no improvement upon the Gold Exchange Standard, Gold should be bought and sold at par as suggested in the scheme placed by the Government of India before the Currency Commission. Currency notes should be denominated in terms of gold and the period should be definitely fixed within which gold currency may be definitely introduced.

The Mahasabha is surprised at, and the protests against the statement made by Sir Basil Blackett on 22nd March in the Assembly that the sterling loan would be in the interest of India, such statement being directly opposed to his views expressed in his budget speech. The Mahasabha urges on Government the supreme necessity of following the loan programme outlined in the last financial statement and of not altering the same, and protests against subjecting the money market to exigencies of exchange situation undertaken by the Government against the wishes of the people and against the wishes of the vast majority of elected members of the Assembly. The Mahasabha further urges on Government the desirability of announcing what steps they propose to take for the purpose of maintaining exchange which in the prevailing circumstanees shows distinct signs of falling down and announcing how Goverment propose to safeguard the gold portion of Currency Reserve of the country.

The next Conference will be held in Bombay.—Free Press.

## MAJORITY TURNED INTO MINORITY.

### LAHORE HINDUS NON-CO-OPERATE

LAHORE, April 5.

A press communique dealing with the past and present position of the Lahore Municipal Committee, with special reference to the Hindu boycott, states. "It would appear that the Hindu community not only will not accept the formula which has been applied everywhere else in the Province where communal electorates are in existence, but it is not even content with the unique arrangements in Lahore, under which the community which has a majority in respect both of the population and voting strength has been placed in a minority on the Committee, as against all other communities. No other formula which could be applied impartially in all municipalities of the Province has been suggested by the Hindus, and the sole justification for their claim to receive special treatment in Lahore that has apparently been advanced is that they have a greater material stage in the Municipality than other communities and pay a larger proportion of the municipal taxes. For the latter claim, however, no satisfactory proof could be forthcoming, as it is impossible to say on which community the eventual incidence of the terminal tax falls more heavily. But, in any case, the justification advanced is contrary to all principles of democratic institutions and cannot be seriously maintained. The Punjab Government (Ministry of Local self-Government) deeply regrets that so importanlt a section of the community should decide to abstain from candidature at the elections, but every consideration of justice prevents them from going further than they have done in making concessions in order to obtain its co-operation."—A. P.

A Narayanagange message says: "The police raided the house of Mr. Jamini Mohan Paul and seized one copy of "Pather Dabi" a Bengali novel. and one copy of 'Agni Bina' of poet Nazrul Islam and a manuscript copy of the life of De Valera written by Jamini Babu. The police simultaneously searched his press and house of one of his cousins."—Free Press.

## NORTH KANARA CHRISTIANS

### DEMAND FOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

A meeting of the North Kanara Christian residents in Bombay was held near Bori Bunder on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr. Warty to consider some of the questions affecting their community in Kanara.

The President at the outset explained fully the conditions and disabilities under which the Catholic Christians of Kanara were now living and criticised strongly the present attitude of the Padries and some of the educated Christians in league with them, towards these down-trodden people. He said that if India should really progress, every backward community should receive due attention from Government. It was in this spirit that he was trying to do some good to them though he himself was a Hindu. He asked the Christians to work steadily and without fear, not minding the insane opposition of people who thought their vested interests were at stake and maligned their own brethren instead of helping them in their good cause.

Resolutions were passed at the meeting whole-heartedly supporting the demand made in the memorial to Government by the North Kanara Christian community for freeships and scholarships in all English-teaching schools, and protesting strongly against the obstacles put in the way of the Educational Fund by the Vicar-General of Karwar.

## CHOLERA AT SOGAL.

### ACUTE WATER SCARCITY IN BELGAUM DISTRICT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOKAK, April 3.

A fortnight back, there was a fair of the god Somalingashawar at Sogal, a village in Paisagal Taluka (Belgaum District). 10,000 people from all parts had been there, and there was no good water to drink, so they were compelled to drink the water of a lake nearby. Many of them were attacked by cholera, some died on their way home. There were also 25-30 deaths by cholera at Saundatti, 30-40 at Bail-Hongal, 10-15 at Murgod, and 10-12 at Gokak.

At Gokak, this week, there have no new cases, but owing to the intense heat, small-pox have again increased.

The scarcity of water is felt everywhere. At Gokak there is sufficient good water of the Ghatprabha river; but in the villages, the sufferings of the people for want of good drinking water is intense.

It is learnt that the water is sold at Athani, at one anna three pies per jar.

## ETAWAH ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL.

### POPULAR HEAD MASTER RESIGNS

(From a Correspondent.)

ETAWAH, April 2.

Great sensation prevails in the town owing to the intended resignation of Syed Altaf Husain, B.A., Head Master, Islamia High School, who has been working here for the past 24 years. It was he alone who developed this originally a small school and transformed it into a grand educational institution and whatever reputation it has, it owes to him. Three fine hostels, one huge library, a unique museum were all added to the school by untiring fruitful efforts of Syed Saheb. He literally sacrificed his life for the sake of this institution and was determined to serve it to the last at any cost to himself. That he was lately elected as the President of the Mohammadan Educational Conference of Teachers held at Allahabad in 1924, is a convincing proof of his educational reputation. His personal abilities and his engaging manners have made immensely popular and he is a prominent figure in the locality. Every man in the town is thrilled at the crisis and full of indignation at the opprobrious cause of Syed Saheb's resignation and consequent loss to the institution.

## SUKKUR BARRAGE SCHEME ENQUIRY.

### RESOLUTIONS FOR NEXT COUNCIL SESSION.

The following resolutions will be moved at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council, by Mr. G. I. Patel, M.L.C.:—

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to scrutinize, examine and investigate the details of all estimates, orders, purchases, payments, output of machine work and all other works and establishments of the Sukkar Barrage Scheme and to submit a report within three months along with their recommendations in regard to the future operations, modifications or curtailments of programme from the financial, economical and other points of view:—

1. Sir Visesvaraya, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., M.I.C.E., (2) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., M.L.A., (3) Lalji Naranji Esq., M.L.C., (4) Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee Esq., M.L.C., (5) Hon'ble Cowasji Jehangir (General Member).

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee consisting of the following genllemen to examine the expenditure incurred in the different Departmets including the services Provincial and Subordinate and to make recommendations for abolishing such of the posts as they deem fit and for curtailing the scale of pay, allowances and all other kinds of emoluments wherever necessary."

1. Sir Vivesvaraya, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., M.I.C.E., (2) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., M.L.A., (3) H. B. Shivdasani, Esq., M.A., M.L.C., (4) Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, Esq., M.L.C., (5) Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C., (6) B. G. Pahadajani, Esq., B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., (7) J. A. Shillidy, I.V.S. (As Secretary.)

## MANGANESE IN C. P.

A new company known as the Deolapur Manganese Company has been floated at Jubbulpore with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs.

The object of the Company is to acquire and work several deposits of manganese ore situated in the Ramtek Tahsil, Nagpur district. The total area of the deposits is about 500 acres. These deposits are said to contain good quality ore from 45 to 37 per cent manganese. The property is expected to yield a large quantity of ore. An area in the Jubbulpore district has also been prospected extensively and over 10,000 tons of 47 per cent. manganese have been raised.

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Table Cloth Material, four patterns 52" wide. Rs. 1/3/- per yard; 72" wide Rs. 1/9/6 per yard. Hemmed ready for use 2 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 3/6/- each. 4 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 6/8/- each. Also Serviettes to match 24"x24" Rs. 4/8/- per doz.

KAKOMI HORSE CLOTHING.

Withstands the hardest wear and continual washing. Quarter pieces, various check patterns, bound with newar, Pony size Rs. 4/3/- each. Horse size Rs. 4/12/- each. Coloured Drill, Pony size Rs. 5/10/- Horse size Rs. 6/5/-. Body rollers of webbing at -/8/- and -/9/- per yard, respectively.

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## TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL NOT WANTED.

### BANDRA'S PROTEST MEETING.

That the generous offer of Mr. Byramjee Jeejibhoy, of a tuberculosis hospital at Bandra was a misdirected act of charity was evidenced from the large and representative gathering in the Bandra Town Hall on Sunday morning. Prominent citizens and residents of Bandra assembled to raise an emphatic protest against the proposal to Government for the erection of a tuberculosis hospital at Land's End. It was a thoroughly cosmopolitan assembly of Catholics, Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans and Khojas. Ladies were present there, to request Government to abandon a scheme that would prove a disaster to their children.

Mr. Lalkaka having read the notice, Dr. D. A. D'Monte took the chair.

The first resolution was moved by Dr. P. A. Dias who put up strong and convincing arguments against the establishment of an institution for consumptives in the most popular and salubrious suburb of Bandra. He appealed to the public of Bandra to protest most strongly against such a proposal and went on to show how Bandra was entirely unsuited for locating such a hospital. He pointed out that the requisites essential for the selection of a spot for a tuberculosis hospital were the situation of the institution should be on a level of no less than 2000 or 3000 feet above the sea-level. There should be an equal and scanty rainfall and consequently an equal distribution of humidity and dryness. Finally, quiet and freedom from dust is essential to the patients of the hospital. These requisites he declared were lacking entirely in Bandra, for the Bandra Hill is not more than 200 feet. The monsoon is fiercest in its season and the dampness and heat are extreme at times. The Bandstand too will render the locality anything but quiet to the victims of that fatal disease. The doctor next tore into shreds piecemeal the contribution of an "M.D. London" in a recent issue of the "Times of India". The "M.D." he said in that short thesis contradicted his own statement and put forward futile and unscientific theories regarding the infection and contagion of that disease.

Mr. Vimadalal seconded the proposition

Mr. Vimadlal seconded the proposition and remarked that the situation of the hospital would be better placed at Apollo Bunder or the Chowpatty Seafare. He wondered how such a splendid health resort could have been selected for implanting a building which would house a disease of fatal type. He hoped that Mr. Byramjee Jeejibhoy, to whom Bandra was indebted for the Byramji Jeejibhoy Road at Land's End would withdraw his offer in view of the disastrous effect of the proposal. He then denounced the misleading article of an "M.D. London."

The motion was supported by Mrs. S. M. Cama, and Mr. Lalkaka in further supporting the proposition suggested that a commission be appointed. The resolution was carried unanimously.

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

Rev. D. D'Sa proposed that a committee be formed "to wait in deputation upon His Excellency and Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy in order to appeal to them to change the venue of the said hospital also that a memorial be submitted to the Governor-in-Council. The following were appointed on the Committee: The President of the Bandra Municipality, the Chairman of the meeting, Mrs. S. M. Cama Kussumally J. (Trustee of the Khoja Sanatorium) Mr. Hormusji Bhaba of the Parsi Sanatorium, Dr. P. A. Dias, Rev. Frs. D. D'Sa, M. Marti, and A. Abres, Messrs. D. I. Ferreira, J. Bocarro, N. H. Moos, G. M. Gupte, Leo Rodrigues, and Vimadalal. Mr. Lalkaka to act as Secretary.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR.

The memorial was read out by Mr. D. J. Ferreira. This was signed by all those present and inter alia states:—

"(1) We have learnt with grave concern that it is proposed to erect a hospital on the estate of Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy at Land's End, Bandra for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis. We beg with all deference to submit that if the proposal is given effect to, it is, in our humble opinion, calculated to imperil the health and well-being of the town which has come to be regarded—and justly so—as one of the most, if not the most, attractive and advanced suburbs of Bombay.

"(2) The site selected for the proposed hospital is in the immediate vicinty of a convalescent home for Parsi women and children, of an extensive sanatorium of very long standing for members of the Khoja community and of an equally large sanatorium of Parsis, which has been recently erected at a considerable outlay. In close proximity is also a convent with an orphanage and school for Christian children, while, adjoining the estate, in question, on the north and west sides are a public recreation ground, a Bandstand and a much frequented promenade. We beg further to invite Your Excellency's attention to the fact that the town of Bandra has undergone various changes during the recent years with four Town Planning Development Schemes.

"We further crave leave to point out that the establishment of the proposed institution would lead to deterioration in the value of properties especially along the Byramji Jeejibhoy Road and the Bandra Hill which are among the best of the residential sites of the Town."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The third proposition, that copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency, Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy, the Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Health, and the Bandra Municipality, was also carried unanimously.

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Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore arrived in Ahamedabad on Tuesday morning from Jaipur. He is putting up at Seth Ambalal's bungalow during his stay there.—Free Press.

## WHITE SNOBS IN INDIA

### EUROPEAN CASTE SYSTEM.

Arthur Gilligan's (the cricketer) complaint writes "Anglo-Indian" in a recent issue of the "Daily Herald" of the snobbish spirit displayed in various parts of India towards the professional members of the M.C.C. team will not surprise men who have lived in the country.

There is more snobbishness among white men in India than in any other part of the world

A man who works at a trade is socially damned for ever and for ever. The youngster who goes, let us say, to Calcutta as an "assistant"—he is never a clerk—in a commercial house is a "sahib", and as such is admitted to the marble halls of the mighty.

A young man from Glasgow went to Calcutta as an assistant in a firm of retail ironmongers, did very well, and made and saved money. Some years later his youngest brother, helped by the money sent home by the prosperous young ironmonger, reached the City of Palaces to work in a bank. There was a joyous reunion. But in a very short time the young banker was advised by his new colleagues that there was a gulf fixed between him and his brother. To his credit the youngster declined to see it. But he was never promoted.

Scores of cases could be cited to prove the existence of the snobs' bar in India. The European community is divided by a caste system as inexorable in its way as the Indian castes themselves. The Army man, the Indian civil servant, the commercial "wallah," the professional man—all these have their allotted places in European society. But those others—the men who work with their hands or who sell you things in their shops—are merely "also rans." And as for being admitted to the clubs! If they want a club they have to form one for themselves.

The action of Arthur Gilligan and his amateurs in refusing to accept invitations that did not include professional members of the team will have given a shock to the social junkers who misrule India.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Sanskrit Sahitya Parishat of Shambazar, Calcutta has received its annual Government grant of Rs. 3,000.

The Moslem Educational Conference proposed to be held at Nagpur during the Easter holiday has been postponed to the third week of October next.—A. P.

Willim Girsham an Anglo-Indian and his brother James Girsham were both convicted on Monday by the District Magistrate, Rangoon under section 323 I.P.C. for voluntarily causing hurt to a rickshaw puller and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 250 each or in default to undergo two months rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

In responce to the invitation of H.H. Sir Harisingh of Kashmir H.H. the Rana Sahib of Probunder has gone to Shrinagar.—Free Press.

A meeting for the opening ceremony of a building erected for Gopalgayan Samaj was held in Jaganath Maharajs' Baug, Poona under the Presidentship of Vishnudigambar at on Sunday last.

A Lahore message says: "Details received regarding the accident to the "Moth" aeroplane on Saturday in which Lady Hailey was a passenger show that Lady Hailey escaped injury but Mr. Leete received a slight scratch on the face."—A. P.

A serious fire broke out on Monday night in a three-storied house near Someshvar Temple, Poona. The Municipal Fire Engine was at once called for and the fire was brought under control. The fire engine, policemen and hundreds of people were at work for more than two hours. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.—A. P.

A Brahmanbaria, (Tipera) message says: "Four houses were searched here on Saturday on the strength of warrants issued under section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The police it is reported seized several photos and unearthed a tin pot containing white and yellow coloured substance in one of the houses. Several searches are reported to have taken place in mofussil. No arrest has so far been made."—Free Press.

Jagadguru Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtakati of Karkir Pith arrived at Gwalior on Saturday evening and was received with great honour by representatives of Gwalior State leading Sirdars and representatives of the public institutions. His Holiness was taken in procession on an elephant with all the State paraphernalia and was met on the way by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia.


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Mr. JAWAHIRLAL MISRA, EXTRA Assistant Commissioner, Drug, C. P. writes on 1—7—'26:—The book "Astrological Courses" has surpassed all books published in the past on Astrology. The author has revealed in this book many secrets of Astrology which the Indian Astrologers do not prefer to disclose, Concession Price for a month Rs. 2-8, Post free. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.



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